The Centre Reporter.

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CAPITOL GOSSIP

A WEEKS' HAPPENINGS AT WASHINGTON.

Democrats in a Predicament.—Opposition to an Income Tax Bill.—The Hawaiian Muddle.—Congressmen to be Present.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—St. Andrew Jackson's Day finds many Democrats of the House in a predicament where they may well ask "where am I at?" The first four days of Congress contained a succession of surprises for the average Democrat, in the continued failure to get a quorum of Democrats in the House to vote for the resolution reported from the committee on Rules making the Wilson tariff bill a special continuing order until January 25, when a final vote is to be taken thereon. That some Democrats were opposed to certain schedules in the bill was, of course, known, but that any considerable number of them would carry their opposition to the extent of declining to attend the session of the House in order to make up a voting quorum of Democrats, in order to prevent the bill being taken up, was certainly not believed until the fact was made so plain that it could no longer be doubted.

The names of 57 Democratic members of the House have been published as opposing the personal income tax and as none of them have entered a denial it is fair to assume that the list published was correct. This may account for the seeming sudden increase of the Democratic opposition to the tariff bill, but the income tax is not yet a part of the tariff bill and indeed may never be, as there is a probability, amounting almost to a certainty, that the Ways and Means committee will report it to the House as a separate and distinct bill to stand or fall on its own merits, instead of offering it as an amendment to the tariff bill.

The Democratic caucus while it did not specifically endorse the tariff bill did so indirectly without a division when it adopted Speaker Crisp's resolution, that it was the duty of every Democratic member of the House to vote for the resolution from the committee on Rules providing for the consideration of the tariff bill; also to attend the daily sessions in order that pressing public business might be attended to; but the trouble, or at least a portion of it, arises from the fact that only a few more than two-thirds of the Democratic members of the House attended the caucus and that those who did not attend do not regard the resolution as binding on them. If any Democrats were benefited by this cross pulling it would be more excusable, but they are only playing into the hands of the Republicans who are openly exulting over the present deplorable condition of affairs.

Steps have been taken—orders issued for the arrest of absentees—which it is believed will result in bringing to Washington this week every Democratic member of the House who is well enough to come, and the party leaders are confident that they can get and keep a quorum of Democrats until the tariff bill is passed. We shall see.

All the old Hawaiian straw has been re-threshed since the news arrived via Auckland that the ex-queen of Hawaii had agreed to the conditions first submitted to her and that Minister Willis had in accordance with his original instructions requested the provisional government to retire in her favor, and that the provisional government had declined to do so. President Cleveland has later dispatches which came from Hawaii by the steamer Corwin, but neither he nor Secretary Gresham has made their nature public. Whether they confirm the Aukland dispatch is not positively known, but from remarks of Democratic Congressmen who have seen the President since he received them it is inferred that they do. Either way it would not change the situation at all, as Minister Willis had positive instructions not to use force to bring about the change, a fact of which Minister Thurston, who is now in Hawaii, was well aware before he left Washington and which of itself made it almost certain that there would be no change, unless the provisional government voluntarily retires.

Attorney General Olney had a little fun the other day with a delegation of Republicans from Kansas, headed by Representative Curtis, which called on him in the interest of Col. Jones who wants to be U. S. Marshall. While he did not say so in so many words the Attorney General left the impression upon his callers' minds that Republican influence is not calculated to improve any Democrat's chance for getting an appointment under the Department of Justice. The Kansans left in doubt as to whether they had injured the prospects of Col. Jones, and certain that they had not improved them.

Representative Pendleton, of Texas, has introduced a free coinage bill, making the average price of gold and silver for sixty days from November 1, 1894, the legal ratio between the two metals, on and after Jan. 1, 1895.

The bill for the repeal of the federal election laws will be taken up in the Senate tomorrow, and it is expected that it will be passed within the next three weeks, the understanding being that the Republicans are not to filibuster against it.

Far. Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

The F. M. F. Ins. Co., of Centre Co. held its annual meeting at Centre Hall on Monday last. The report shows a largely increased business during the past year. The financial condition of the company, as heretofore, is sound. In a period of nearly five years only one tax has been laid. Altho this Company has insured the several properties destroyed by fire at Madisonburg, last Friday, we are pleased to state that the company will be able to meet that loss without an assessment upon the members.

At an election held at the meeting, on Monday, the following directors were chosen for the ensuing year:

Frederick Kurtz, Centre Hall.
Maj. J. B. Fisher, Gregg.
Sam'l J. Herring, "
H. E. Duck, Penn.
Jacob Bottorf, College.
W. F. Reynolds, Bellefonte.
Daniel Brungart, Miles.
Frank M'Farlane, Harris.
Samuel Gramley, Miles.
J. G. Bailey, Ferguson.
H. C. Campbell, "
John H. Musser, Haines.

Whereupon the board organized by electing the following officers:

President: Frederick Kurtz.
Vice President: Sam'l J. Herring.
Secretary: Dan'l F. Luce.
Treasurer: Wm. Wolf.

Alcohol for Diphtheria.

The Medical Times says alcohol is the prince of antiseptics and in diphtheria the most perfect and reliable medicine known. Diluted with equal parts of water and given in small and repeated doses, the malignant symptoms of this most fatal malady soon disappear, and convalescence becomes assured. The Times says it is interesting to note with what facility the alcohol dissolves the diphtheretic exudation in the throat, and its destructive action upon the germs of the disease, which has been absorbed by the glands and gained access to the blood. The times recommends that people exposed to diphtheria use diluted alcohol as gargle and swallow a little of it three or four times a day.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle at J. D. Murray's Drugstore.

The Way of the Editor.

An exchange says: An editor is a cross between piety and early old age. He never swears in the paper without abbreviating a dash. He toils along like a stone gathering moss until lumbago strikes him in the back. The gathering of wealth has but a faint hope or shadow in his mind. He lives from day to day in hope of getting conscience money from his subscribers, who owe him several years subscriptions, but the subscriber sleeps well every night while he struggles on, and always having something coming.

What The Grip Is.

The Oil City Blizzard defines la grippe in the following words: "It is a combination of bad colds, several degrees at once, continual headache, stomach ache, sickness at the stomach, blind staggers, chicken pox, hives, spring halt, seven-year itch, disordered liver, kidney trouble, each bone in one's body trying to ache more than the others, and about forty other indescribable diseases. All of these never less, sometimes more, at one and the same time."

Poor House Question.

IN Clearfield county they are agitating the matter of building a poorhouse, and the court has issued an order for an election at the same time as the regular February elections are to be held to decide as to whether that county shall or shall not establish a poorhouse.

It is strictly an American remedy, home-made and without foreign flavor, we refer to Salvation Oil. The greatest cure on earth for pain.

TO WASHINGTON.

Ten-Day Excursion Tickets at Greatly Reduced Rates.

The success attending low-rate excursions to the National Capitol in the past prompts the Pennsylvania Railroad Company again to place similar tickets on sale this winter and spring. These will be good for ten days, and on the special train, or on any regular train except the Limited, leaving Pittsburg on the dates selected, which are January 25th, February 21st, March 22d, and April 19th. The tickets will be good for return passage for ten days and stop-over at Baltimore in either direction will be permitted within the limit.

The rates on these trips place them within the means of all, and, considering the divers attractions of Washington and the educational benefits to be derived from a visit to its institutions, it would be difficult to imagine a better way in which to spend a few days.

The following rates will apply from the various points quoted, and the special train will be run on the following schedule:—

	Rate.	Train Lvs.
Pittsburg	$9 00	8.05 "
Johnstown	7 35	10.22 "
Altoona	7 35	12.05 P. M.
Bellefonte	7 25	10.31 A. M.
Philipsburg	7 25	10.41 "
Tyrone	7 25	12.27 P. M.
Washington, Arrive		7.45 "

Three Cent Whiskey.

A big saloon which will be opened in Haverhill, Mass., after May 1st, proposes to make a big cut rate in wet goods. Whiskey will be three cents a drink and beer two cents a glass. The saloon will be opened by the no-license people, who were beaten at the recent election. They hope to do all the business, as there will be no profit in it.

The license fee of $2,000 and money for the fixtures and stock will be raised by subscription. Thirteen hundred dollars has already been pledged for the purpose. The law limits the number of liquor stores there to twenty-seven, which must supply a population, including suburbs, of 75,000. This created a most profitable monopoly for Aldermanic favorites.

It Should be in Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpensburg, Pa.,s ays he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. Ktng's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at J. D. Murray's Drug Store. Large bottles, 50c. and $1.00.

A School Census Wanted.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Dr. Schaeffer will recommend in his forthcoming annual report for the school year ending the first Monday in June, which is now in course of preparation for publication, that a school census be taken to ascertain how many children there are in the State out of school that should be attending school. During the present year he will make a careful study of the school census in the different States and Territories of the Union with a view of devising a feasible plan for taking the census in Pennsylvania, which he will submit to the next Legislature in his annual report for 1894.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

Andrew Falatuk and Annie Hadock of Spring twp.

Mike Pickin, of Victor Mines and Susie Keomak, of Philipsburg.

David T. Biddle and Anna B. Harpster, of Patton twp.

Daniel Hardy and Myrtle Davis, of Port Matilda.

Thomas L. Caldwell and Mary Newshaw, of Bellefonte.

Important to Justices of the Peace.

The State legislature passed a law last May for the protection of sheep, and specifying how damages for loss of sheep killed by dogs shall be recovered. Some farmers in Blair county made application for recovery of damages sustained by loss of sheep killed by dogs, but the claims were refused because the blanks were not drawn up in legal form.

Extending the Road.

THERE is talk of extending the new Central railroad from Bellefonte to Huntingdon. The distance is 28 miles which is a shorter cut than via Tyrone by about 20 miles.

—If you are looking for a good suit of clothes or overcoat, you should visit Lewins, Bellefonte. He is selling them cheap. Give him a call and see what he can do for you in saving you money on any article purchased.

IN LUCK

A CENTRE COUNTY GIRL AWARDED A FORTUNE.

Caroline Sankey an Heir to $100,000.—Several Years of Litigation at an End.—Courts Decide in Her Favor.

The litigation which has been on for several years in the courts of several states over the validity of the will of Samuel Sankey, who died in California, leaving a fortuue of over $100,000, has at last come to an end by the court of last resort in Illinois rendering a decision that renders Miss Caroline Sankey, formerly a pauper, but now a pretty and accomplished belle, who lives at 1120 Twenty-first street, San Francisco, in the home of Charles S. Coggins, an heiress to a fortune of over $100,000.

Miss Caroline Sankey is now aged about twenty-four years, and was a daughter of Cyrus Sankey, a native of Millheim, Centre county, a son of John Sankey, dec'd., a well-known citizen of that town. Cyrus left home early in life and located at Hughesville, Pa., where he married a Miss Huling, and where his daughter Caroline was born. His death occurred while his daughter was young in years. Samuel Sankey was a pioneer of 1849, and located in California. He was a man known from one end of California to the other, and went up and down the coast buying hides, out of which business he accumulated a comfortable fortune. He was married and had but one child a boy, who was freakish, and of an unbalanced mind. In 1878 the boy was drowned while swiming in a creek.

The father and mother mourned for him long and their minds became more and more unbalanced. Samuel posted off to Pennsylvania. Here on a visit to relatives at Hughesville, he saw his little orphan niece and his heart warmed to her. He offered to adopt her and take her to his lonely home in California. The relatives with whom the girl, Caroline, was staying, bitterly opposed this because of Samuels' peculiarities. He then bribed the nurse and kidnapped the child. In the dead of winter he hid her in cellars, garrets and outbuildings, moving from place to place to avoid detection. At last he drove over the border of the state and out of the jurisdiction of the Pennsylvania courts and into Illinois, where he located at Freeport. He soon returned to Pennsylvania and was arrested on a charge of kidnapping the child. While the case was pending in the court he compromised it and formally adopted the girl.

After Caroline's father died she was in care of Miss Libby Reighard, of Millheim, who died a few years ago, with whom she remained while the contention over the possession of the little girl was going on among the Sankeys. Citizens of Millheim all have a recollection of little Caroline being there.

Some months after Samuel returned to California, taking the little girl with him and installed her in his house at Nineteenth and Jessie streets, San Francisco. Then she became alternately the pet and household drudge of Sankey and his wife. In 1886 Mrs. Sankey died. After his wife's death Sankey became insane and maltreated his adopted daughter. On July 26, 1886, Judge Coffey gave the girl into the hands of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The very next day the old man tore up the will he had made in favor of the girl and made another will disinheriting her entirely. This was a holopraphic will, but he had two witnesses to it. Both, however, did not sign at the same time.

In September, 1886 Sankey came east, and on October 25 of that year he died at the home of his brother, John Sankey, at Mifflinburg, Union county. He left in California thirteen lots in Berkely, lots on Channel street and the house at Nineteenth and Jessie streets, San Francisco. This is worth $50,000 now. In Chicago he had thirteen lots also, and $12,000 in money. Just what the lots are worth is not known definitely, but $10,000 has been offered for them. At Mifflinburg he owned a tannery and property said to be worth $50,000 and some notes and judgments against his litigious relative for over $5,000.

Before his death Caroline had found a friend in Charles S. Coggins, of San Francisco. Mrs. Coggins gave her a home and upon Sankey's death Mr. Coggins was appointed her guardian and applied to Judge Coffey for letters of administration on her adopted father's estate. This application was combatted by John Sankey, of Mifflinburg on behalf of the Pennsylvania relatives who offered the disinheriting will for probate.

Thus began the long legal struggle which has just ended. The relatives who had ignored the girl when she was in want suddenly became overweening in their fondness for her. They tried to get her to come to them. John Sankey made two trips to California, set detectives to watch the girl and tried to abduct her. He followed her to Chicago, where Mr. Coggins had sent her, and there pistols were drawn in the dispute over her possession. Judge Coffey decided Sankey's will invalid because of the old fellow's insanity. He gave all the estate to the girl and allowed her $75 per month pending litigation. The relatives gave up the fight in California and transferred it to the courts of this state, where they attacked the validity of the girl's adoption. Through all the courts the case went and the girl won.

Then they tried the Illinois courts for the Chicago property. The lower court decided in the girl's favor and now the news has come that the court of last resort in Illinois has sustained the lower court and pretty Carrie Sankey still has a fortune of over $100,000 all in her own right.

The Sankey's, on their mother's side, are descendents of Judge Krider, of Penn township, who died some thirty-five years ago, and was a very prominent citizen of this county, in his day. The brothers of Cyrus Sankey were, Jacob Sankey, still living in Millheim; John, living in Mifflinburg, and James and Samuel, both dead.

SPRING MILLS.

Items of Interest from Our Neighboring Town.

Mrs. C. P. Long and Mrs. J. S. Condo are visiting at State College.

Mrs. John F. Stover, of Berrysburg, Dauphin county, is at home with his mother.

Mr. W. H. Crawford is now in Sugar Valley; he and Mr. William Stover will return to Freeport, Ill., about the 18 inst.

Miss Emma Jamison left for Altoona Tuesday, where she is going to stay several weeks.

Grip has entered our little village, and quite a number of our young folks are unable to attend school.

Mr. C. E. Royer moved into the house vacated by sheriff Condo, on Tuesday, and Mrs. John Neese moved into the house vacated by Royer, while Robert Breon moves to the place Mrs. Neese left.

Rev. R. F. Fetterolf was home with his parents last Tuesday.

Our young folke indulged in an old fashioned shiveree. The parties who were married were Mr. Harrison Dukeman, of Roland, Pa., and Miss Linna Leitzell, of this place. When they arrived in town on Wednesday evening, the young folks greeted them with shot guns, cow bells, anvils, and anything and everything useful to make the desired music. The programme was well carried out, and the groom had each return home with a big cigar.

Which Day.

Much has been said recently about which day of the week is the Sabbath. The word Sabbath is a Hebrew word meaning rest, and nothing more. Nearly all nations and people from time immemorial have selected one day out of seven as a day of rest, consequently every day in the week is recognized as Sunday by different nations: The Christian nations recognize Sunday the first day of the week as their day of rest. Monday is the Greek Sunday; Tuesday the Sunday for the Persains; Wednesday for the Assyrians; Thursday by the Egyptians; Friday by the Turks, and Saturday by the Jewish race. Persons having conscientious scruples in regard to a day for rest can take their choice but they must also observe the lawful day of the country they reside in.

Was 104 Years Old.

Mrs. Sarah Davis, of New Paris, Bedford county, probably the oldest woman in the state, died Thursday night in her 104th year. She was the mother of seven children and had thirty-five grand children and sixty-three great-grand children. She has resided all her life in that county. For the past eight years she has been confined to her bed on account of not having the use of her lower limbs. Her eyesight was good until the day of her death, she being able to tell the time of day from a clock which hung on the opposite side of the room from where she lay. Her death was caused by an attack of the grip.

The Price Paid.

The price paid for the mill at Hecla furnace, purchased by Isaac Strunk of our town, is $4500; we understand he will put in rolls and a steam engine.

—Wear boots and shoes suitable to the season. At Mingle's, Bellefonte, you will find them in men's and boys kip boo's, and men's rubber boots. The most reasonable prices and in variety.

—Pork, beef, lard, and all kinds of dried fruit wanted at the "Store on the Hill."—C. P. Long & Co.

ONLY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Free Text Books and to Whom They Can Be Given.

Superintendent Schaeffer, of the public instruction department, has given a decision in which he says that directors have no right to furnish free text books to children attending private or subscription schools; that the books furnished at the expense of the various school districts are to be given only to the children attending those schools; that the books as furnished at the expense of the various school districts are to be given only to the children attending those schools. He further says: "The law does not contemplate nor warrant the use of the books by schools not exclusively under the official jurisdiction of the directors. A board of directors cannot consistently nor lawfuily discriminate in the use of books in favor of children whose parents may raise a fund for subscription schools for their benefit at the close of the regular public school term. The patrons of the schools are to be commended for the progressive spirit shown in the desire expressed to have better educational advantages for their children than are offered by short terms of schools. The proper course however, to pursue in all such cases is to extend the term of the public school and thus give all the advantage of longer annual terms and free books as well as free tuition.

"This is the correct solution of the whole question and is in accordance with the spirit of the laws governing the operation of the public school system. Where the free text books are in use the schools must be free also, open to all children alike without any conditions or restrictions which the law itself does not authorize."

Playing off Crazy.

Since the incarceration in prison of James Carpenter, charged with the death of his father, in the Mifflintown jail, he has been feigning insanity. His actions are very ridiculous. When asked what worried him, he said it was the absence of his father, that he missed him so and that he knew some one had murdered him. "He had $80 and a watch in his pockets when he went away, and the man who has his watch evidently killed him," was one of his wandering remarks. As the watch was found on the accused, this assertion was a rather bold one, though intended as it was to lead people into the belief that his mind is not what it should be.

A New and Easy Swindle.

Here is the latest swindle. It has been practiced in a neighboring county. A man representing himself as advance agent for a show, drives up to a farm house and agrees to pay the farmer two dollars for the privilege of pasting bills on his barn. The bargain is made, the two dollars paid over and the sharper asks the farmer to sign a receipt for the money. He does so and in a few days finds he has signed a note for $200, which a third party asks him to pay. He says he won't, but he does all the same. He can't get out of it. The note is in the hands of an "innocent" purchaser and the maker of the note can put in no defense.

About a year ago I took a violent attack of la grippe. I coughed day and night for about six weeks; my wife then suggested that I try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. At first I could see no difference, but still kept taking it, and soon found that it was what I needed. If I got no relief from one dose I took another, and it was only a few days until I was free from the cough. I think people in general ought to know the value of this remedy, and I take pleasure in acknowledging the benefit I have received from it. Madison Mustard, Otway, Ohio. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale at J. D. Murray's Drugstore, and Wm. Pealer, Druggist, Spring Mills.

Married.

Sunday evening Rev. Goodling united in marriage at the Evangelical parsonage, Andrew Moyer, of Pleasant Gap, and Miss Maggie From of this place.

BUSINESS resumption keeps going on in all parts of the country, much to the discomfort of the calamity howlers. You can safely look for an era of prosperity under the workings of the new tariff. So we all say, including Carnagie, who made millions out of high tariffs and knows all about it—his recent letter proves Democratic allegations to be true.

—Winter weather demands a warm overcoat and you can get such a one as you need at a small figure at Lewins, Bellefonte. His assortment is large, and every purchase is made satisfactory.

—We got in a new lot of ladies' coats men's and children's clothing.—C. P. Long & Co.

A GLANCE AT MOROCCO.

THE WORLD'S MOST COMPLETE DESPOTISM.

One of the Mandates of Its Ruler is That His Subjects Shall Obey All Foreigners—Atrocious Cruelties.

It has been often remarked of late that the Emperor of Morocco is about the most absolutely despotic monarch of whom the world knows anything in these days. He has Ministers, but they are merely his favorites for the time being, and subject to his whim. He has no laws to bother him save his will, and no precedents to respect or unpopular representatives to fear. He, himself, is law and justice, and 3,000,000 people hold their lives and property subject to his nod.

And yet his power is in many directions very narrowly circumscribed. The representatives of foreign nations have very diligently cut his claws. They have taken the natives under consular protection so freely that Emperor Muley Hassan must frequently have wondered whether or no he has any subjects to punish in that portion of his domains occupied by the foreigners. That is a good thing in its way, but a few years ago there was an angry dispute when it was found that, though there were only three Americans in Morocco, our consul there had made 150 American citizens out of the natives, that he himself insisted upon being their judge, and that he was in the habit of thrusting into prison anybody against whom they made complaint. The Emperor has been frightened out of his wits by these proceedings, fearing that they might lead to the dismemberment of his empire; and a few years ago he ordered his subjects implicitly to obey all foreigners and all people protected by them. Dark crimes against person and property have been committed under this sanction, and many of these shrewd proteges, and not a few consuls as well have grown rich from it.

Though the Moors have been nominal rulers of Morocco for 400 years they have never really been rulers of the whole country. The native Berbers were driven to the mountains, and there they have ever since remained, defiant and unconquered, and the emperors of Morocco have been glad enough to let them alone. The Kabyles of the Riff coast, who recently opposed the Spaniards at Melilla, belong to his stock, and Muley Hassan can in no way control them. They are a far superior race to the Moors, who are in fact largely Arabs diluted with Spanish and other blood.

Human slavery flourishes openly and without hindrance there, even in the accessible cities, and almost within sight of Gibraltar; while the poor Jews, almost the only thrifty and peaceful element of the urban populations, are bled most unmercifully. Morocco is a fertile country, and rich in copper and other minerals. But the government will neither develop these resources itself, nor allow anybody else to do so. The Moors lack the foresight needful for agriculturists, and they never plant or gather enough to carry them through till the succeeding season, so that one bad harvest means great suffering.

The spirit of the Arabs is inherently antagonistic to Christian civilization, and were it not so the Government of Morocco would make thrift and industry impossible. Fez might readily be brought into direct steam communication with the world by means of the Sebou River. Instead, it was until very recent years almost an unknown city. There is not a highway worthy of the name leading from it. Indeed, there are said to be only two wagons in all Morocco. One is the coach presented by Queen Victoria to Muley Hassan a few years ago. He uses it, though he makes the driver walk, since no man must sit above the Emperor. The young Hessian prince, who fifty years ago took the first carriage to Tangiers, was only permitted to use it after he had taken off its wheels.

There is no regular means for the distribution of justice and none for the collection of taxes When the Emperor needs money he directs the pashas to collect the tenth prescribed by the Koran. The pashas add a tenth for themselves, and the actual collectors put on another tenth for their trouble. If there is any suspicion that the man is not paying all he ought, the torture is a prompt and efficacious way of increasing the pile.

Justice is openly sold to the highest bidder, and to be accused of an offense against the government is to entail confiscation of all visible property, whether found guilty or not. It is not to be wondered at, then, that the inhabitants of Morocco live in squalor; that they bury their money whenever they think they can safely do so; that they wear dilapidated clothes and let their houses go to decay. To show any evidence of wealth is to invite misery and perhaps death.

Roasting, stretching, pinching, whipping, branding and mutilating are familiar forms of punishment in Morocco. Revolts are put down by wholesale massacres. Slow beheading with butchers' knives and daggers in the public street are of common occurrence. Theft is punished by cutting off the right hand; eyes are torn out, ears and noses are cut off for various offenses, and the bodies of the poor are mutilated in still more horrible ways. Nor does conviction always precede punishment. It is ordinarily quite sufficient to have been accused, if the persecutor be a person of consequence.—[New York Press.

A DIAMOND IN HIS FLESH.

Mystery of a Valuable Gem Cut From a Man's Arm by a Physician.

"Like the rain that favors none, but falls on the unjust as well as the just, a physician has to minister to the vicious as conscientiously as to the righteous and to keep as scrupulously for the former such secrets as he learns in his attendance on them," remarked a doctor to a Philadelphia *Times* reporter. "I was a much younger man than I am now, when one night my bell rang after I had retired. I got up and let in a man who seemed to shrink from observation until my door was fairly closed on him. Then he took off his coat and rolled up the sleeve of his shirt, exposing the whole of his left arm. He then directed my attention to a hard knot on the underside of the arm.

"I felt this and was at a loss to diagnose its character, but the man, who seemed to be amused at my perplexity, finally said: 'I might as well tell you, doctor, what it is. It is that that has brought me to you to-night. That is an artificial substance inserted in the flesh of my arm by myself. And I want you to cut it out.'

"I stared and at first refused, when he said: 'If you don't do it the doctor next door will, and from what I've heard of you I think you'll act the straightest with me about this matter.'

"I was not influenced by his threat to go to some other physician nor by his compliment, but I was curious myself to know what that imbedded substance could be. So I got out my knife and asked the fellow if he would take ether or chloroform, but he declared that he had opened the arm to insert the thing without not only an anæsthetic but any instrument except a dull dinner knife. The thing, whatever it was, had been in the arm some time, as it was covered with flesh and skin that had grown since it had been there, but a few gashes with my lancet brought it to the surface, but it was so bloody that I could not make out its nature. The fellow was ghastly pale, but had set his teeth and borne without a murmur the pain, and now laughed.

"'Drop it in your basin of water there, Doc., and see what you'll see,' he said.

"I did so, and saw as fine an uncut diamond as was ever brought to this country. I am not lapidary enough to have a very correct idea of its value, but it must have been many thousands of dollars.

"Involuntarily, I exclaimed, 'Why, where did you get such a stone?' but the man's eyes hardened in a moment, and he said: 'If you're the sharp fellow I take you to be, you know from the pains with which it was hidden that there's a story to that diamond that I ain't giving away. But I'm willing to pay you well for your trouble, and I know from what I heard of you that you ain't peaching of what takes place here.'

"I dressed the cut and he left me $300 for the job, though I only asked him $20, and then I let him out, and that was the last I ever saw or heard of him, though I have often speculated how and where he came into possession of the stone, for that he was a common smuggler I do not believe."

Putrefactive Poisoning.

Permit me to supplement your interesting annotation upon "Bullets as Microbe Carriers" by the following remarks, says a writer in the Pall Mall Gazette. Although in the case of the bullet the infection with poisonous bacteria is accidental, owing to striking the earth, yet it is reported that there is a tribe of aborigines in the New Hebrides who purposely make use of a telluric or earth poison for their arrows. On their arrowheads they smear dry earth taken from marshy ground, with the result that the wounds inflicted by their arrows usually end fatally in tetanus and lockjaw. Allied micro-organisms are probably also the source of those deadly arrow poisons which are obtained by savages from putrefactive matter. In the Norwegian whale fisheries, after having driven the whales toward the shore, they are surrounded by a net, which prevents them through fear returning to the deeper seas. The whales are next struck with prepared putrefactive poisoned harpoons. In about twenty-four hours some of the whales begin to exhibit signs of exhaustion, probably through septic or suppurative poisoning, and are hence readily captured. It is then found that the harpoons are imbedded in masses of inflammatory gangrenous tissue.

These harpoons are removed and carefully preserved without being wiped or cleaned, to be employed for the next shoal of whales, when these harpoons are again used, producing and repeating their septic or poisonous properties. The explanation of this rapid poisoning is due to the harpoons carrying with them the germ of bacteria of an infective inflammation, inoculating the whales by getting up infective or poisonous inflammation. Nero and Domitian used special putrid preparations made from the sea-hair (apiysis punctata), a kind of sea-slug or snail, for secretly poisoning their enemies. Similarly, from time immemorial, some savages have used dried putrid animal poisons for their arrows to kill men and animals.

Blue Eyes and Bullets.

The annual report of Lieutenant C. L. Collins, inspector of small arms practice of the Department of the Colorado, shows some interesting facts. Nationally, the result of one year's competition shows the following result, with a possible score of 100: Norway, 98.18; Austria, 91; Switzerland, 88.82; Ireland, 87.41; France, 84; Denmark, 83.91; Scotland, 80; Germany, 76.80; Canada, 76.30; Belgium, 74; United States, 72.73; England, 68.79; Mexico, 65; East Indies, 65; Sweden, 60.53; West Indies, 58; Russia, 57.78; Italy, 55; Holland, 45; Wales, 35; Australia, 10. There were but one Australian and two Welshmen in the competition.

Of the 2,200 officers and enlisted men classified as practising in the department, 65.77 per cent. were born in the United States; of these 82.73 per cent. are white and 17.27 colored. Compared as to their merit at the target the whites scored 80.42 and the colored men 50.58.

In his table showing the merits of the troops and their height, men six feet tall and over rank 83.06 per cent. and 5.5 men 69.56. It is almost a steady plane down hill from six feet to five feet five inches.

Men with light blue eyes rank highest, followed in their order by dark blue, slate blue, light brown, dark brown and black. In the colored troops light blue eyes again stand at the top, but followed in this instance by slate blue, light brown, dark brown, black and dark blue.

There is but one troop of Indians in General McCook's command, being L, of the Second Cavalry. This troop not only stands at the head of its regiment for revolver firing, but is at the head of the entire department. This, however, is for troop work. Whites beat them individually.—[Denver Republican.

There are a million more men than women in the United States.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

RUSSIA is making such successful efforts in increasing her cotton production that within five years she expects to raise all that she needs for home consumption.

"My father was a great land speculator," said a Western Congressman; "he bought land by thousands of acres; but the old gentleman had to be satisfied at last with only 6 feet of it."

STATISTICS show that over 3,000,000 women are earning independent incomes in this country. There are some 2,500 practicing medicine, 6,000 managing post offices, 275 preaching the Gospel, and in New York City alone 27,000 of them supporting their husbands.

BRADSTREET'S says that the present world's crop of oats is the smallest for many years past, not even excepting the Russian famine year of 1891, when the crop in that country was only 400,000,000 bushels. The world's present crop of oats is 217,000,000 bushels less than last year and 166,000,000 bushels below the average.

WITH the cheapening of silver has come an extension of its use in the fine arts that promises in time to widen the market for the products of the Colorado mines. People are buying in solid silver many small articles that used to be plated, and silver plate has been substituted in other cases where hitherto the baser metals have been almost exclusively used.

SWAMI VINE KANANDA, a Brahmin priest, is lecturing in the West on the manners and customs of India, having recently made his appearance in Minneapolis. His lectures are more on the outward aspects of Indian life than on the philosophy of the faith he represents. He appears in the native Indian garb, and is said to be broad-minded, intelligent and keen in criticism.

THE inquest over the corpse of a sot who recently drank himself to death in England brought to light the rather significant fact that the dead man's life had been insured for $500 by the liquor seller, whom he chiefly patronized. No secret was made of the affair, and it is said to be quite a common thing in England, the liquor seller thus covering the loss of business which would follow the death of a valuable customer.

THE person who would probably take the throne in Brazil in case a monarchy should be established is the young Dom Pedro d'Alcantara, eldest son of the Countess d'Eu, only child of the Emperor Dom Pedro. The young Dom Pedro was a great favorite of his grandfather and accompanied him when the old emperor was driven into exile. The youth is now 18, tall, slim and fair, with a withered left arm, like the German emperor. He is, however, an expert horseman and an athlete. When it was reported some months ago that the young prince had sailed for Brazil he was quietly studying in Vienna. His earlier education was carried on in Portugal and France.

PROMINENT Chinamen on the Pacific coast are predicting a big exodus of their countrymen from this continent and all other lands to the celestial empire within a year or two. They go to be present at the big fair which occurs there once in sixty years and at which every subject of the great emperor tries to be present. "Hundreds of thousands, maybe millions, of Chinese from all parts of the empire and the world will be there," says Interpreter Pon Se, of San Francisco. "All nations will be invited and everybody ought to go, for it will be the sight of a lifetime." The fair, he says was founded many centuries ago and has been held regularly since. He is not sure of the exact date, but it is within two years. Great preparations are being made for it all over the empire and announcement of it will soon be made to the world.

A LONDON letter says: "The Empress Eugenie has settled down into the solitude which best enables her to endure her memorable and cumulative sorrows. Her tall, sad figure goes in and out among us with only the recognition of silent sympathy. The empress likes to have communication with as few people as possible. For instance, when she shops (she does her own shopping) she likes to be waited on by the same salesman always. I was witnessing an incident of this sort the other day. The empress walked into a well-known West End shop and asked for Mr. ——, naming one of the head men. She was told he was out, whereupon she remarked that she would call again, and went away. I was told that she certainly would come again; that Mr. —— always waited on her, and that she would not be served by any one else."

SAYS an American now in Japan, in the Chicago Record: "The first gentleman who called upon me at the Grand Hotel, Yokohoma, was Ah Shing, importer and tailor. He made an early call—6.20. He remarked outside the door: 'Mister, me can measure you suit clothes. Allee samee hot.' 'Call around again, please; I am not up yet.' He did. Called again at 6.30. Desiring to encourage enterprise in a foreign country, I let him in. 'Take measure now?' he said. 'Go it,' I replied, because it was red hot and the Japanese sun was shining clear through the panes, shades and shutters. 'Make suit $2.50.' He had samples with him in a valise. 'Suit ready morrow morning.' And, true enough, he did. Ah Shing is a Chinese merchant who has done business in Japan for several years. He employs forty-three tailors, and can give some of our merchants many pointers on prices and promptness."

THE railroads, like every other form of business enterprise in the country, have had a hard time the past year, judging from the number who went into the hands of receivers. The statistics, compiled by one of the trade papers, show that there are seventy-one separate companies who became bankrupt. The mileage controlled by them is between 22,000 and 23,000 miles, and their total stock and bonded indebtedness is not far from $1,300,000,000. This showing for the past year is as bad as that for the preceding eight years put together, looked at from the amount of indebtedness involved. Not since 1884 have the stocks and bonds of roads that failed in any one year equaled in amount one-third of that involved this year. The highest figures reached since 1884 are those of 1885, when the roads that went into liquidation owed stock and bondholders $385,000,000. The next highest are those of 1892, for which the figures are $357,000,000. What tells the tale of misfortune more forcibly still is the fact that the roads that failed control nearly two-fifths of the total mileage of track in the country. Besides this, the general feeling of uncertainty as to the future prevented the roads from being bought in under foreclosure sales, and receivers are running them for what can be gotten out of them.

INSTINCT OF INDUSTRY.

Animals and Insects are Adepts in the Art of Collecting Provisions.

A recent and interesting contribution to the sum of popular knowledge of animal instincts is M. Frederic Houssay's work on "The Industries of Animals," published in the "Contemporary Science Series," by Mr. Walter Scott. It is an ingenious attempt to bring man and animals into line on the common ground of their provision by industry of the necessities of life. The arts of collecting provisions, storing and preserving food, domesticating and managing flocks, and capturing slaves, are quite as well understood by animals and insects as by man in the earlier stages of his civilization, and show a curious analogy in their development in the case of the more backward among human communities.

Ants of the same species both have and have not learned to keep "cattle." Lespes found a tribe of black ants which had a flock of "cows," which they milked daily. But he also discovered a nest of the same species which had no flocks. These he presented with some of the aphides used by their cow-keeping relations. The ants instantly attacked, killed and ate them, behaving in exactly the same improvident manner as a tribe of Australian "black fellows" when presented with a flock of sheep. A little-known and striking instance of foresight and industry exhibited by a bird is that of the California woodpecker. Like others of its kind, this bird is an insect eater. Yet in view of the approach of winter, it prepares a store of food of a wholly different character, and arranges this with as much care as an epicure might devote to the storage of his wine in a cellar. In the summer the woodpecker lives on ants. For the winter it stores up acorns. To hold each acorn it hollows a small hole in a tree, into which the acorn is exactly fitted, and is ready to be split by the strong beak of the climbing woodpecker, though to tightly held to be stolen either by squirrels or other birds. A relation of this woodpecker inhabits the dryest parts of Mexico, where during the droughts it must die of starvation unless it made a store. To prevent this it selects the hollow stem of a specie of aloe, the bore of which is just large enough to hold a nut. The woodpecker drills holes at intervals in the stem and fills it from bottom to top with the nuts, the separate holes being apparently made for convenience of access to the column of nuts within. The intelligence which not only constructs a special storehouse, but teaches the woodpecker to lay by only the nuts which will keep, and not the insects which would decay, is perhaps the highest form of bird-reasoning which has yet been observed.

Growing Flax for Its Fibre.

The German linen manufacturers have heretofore got their supplies of flax fibre from Russia, but there is now a growing demand for another source of supply. Hon. Frank H. Mason, United States Consul-General at Frankfort, advises American farmers to prepare flax fibre and send some to Germany for trial. To do this the flax must be sown quite thickly, the thin seeding required in growing flax for seed producing a coarse fibre only fit to be used in the manufacture of the coarsest kind of cloth and for sacks and bags. Germany, in 1892, imported 60,691 tons of flax fibre, of which 55,451 tons, or eleven-twelfths of the whole, was from Russia. Flax is very largely grown in the West for its seed. Whether it will pay beter to grow the flax for its fibre can only be determined by experiment

Writing on this subject, the Prairie Farmer says: The market value of the fibre depends mainly upon four qualities, viz., its length, softness, silkiness of texture and color, different qualities being required for the manufacture of the various grades of yarn. Whether the American fibre is as well adapted to the use of the German spinners as the Russian staple can be decided only by trial. At present Germany imports no raw flax from the United States. The only movement in that article during last year was the export of 10 tons of prepared linen fibre from Germany to New York. Those who are best informed, however, are confident that American flax, if properly cured and prepared, will answer all purposes in this country. There need be no dealing through commission merchants; the principal German spinners wish to buy and import their raw material direct and on their own account.

A Tale of Three Cities.

The late Professor McElroy, of the University of Pennsylvania, as every one knows, was an ardent Philadelphian; with great pride in the city and ambitions for its success as a metropolis.

On this subject he made the following witticism in his classroom, which for the first time appears in print:

"The trouble with Philadelphia," he said, "isn't its lack of self-appreciation. It has intelligence and wealth sufficient to make it one of the leading cities of the world, but unfortunately it lacks civic pride.

"If a liberty pole were erected in Boston Common, the citizens of Boston would unitedly proclaim that it was the finest liberty pole ever erected.

"If a liberty pole were erected in Central Park, the people of New York would universally insist that it was the costliest liberty pole ever raised in the world.

"But if in Philadelphia a liberty pole were erected in Fairmount Park, Philadelphians would at once declare that they did not believe any liberty pole was there."—[Philadelphia Call.

A LIBERAL FAKIR.

He Takes Pleasure in Giving His Goods Away.

A game of "throwing a sprat to catch a mackerel" was played in a court off Green street the other day, and the fakir who played it was the centre of a crowd which seemed perfectly dazed. He was actually giving money away. The people could not understand it; nevertheless, they did not miss the opportunity of getting a little wealth easily.

"There you are, gentlemen," he said. "Here a quarter." Who gives me twenty cents for it? Come on, now, good money, don't be afraid! I'm the man that sold guineas on London bridge for a penny and couldn't sell one. Who takes it?"

Nobody seemed at first to understand, but presently one man handed up twenty cents and got the quarter.

Before the crowd could complete an examination, to see if it was genuine, the fakir shouted:

"Here's the twenty. Who gives fifteen for it?"

This was another surprise, but it was not long before a man made the trade. Then fifteen were sold for ten, and so on until the fakir gave the last cent away, talking "like a house afire" all the time, and occasionally remarking: "I don't covert money. I give it away. I'm the fellow that's driving the fakirs out of business."

Then he fished something out of his bag.

"Here's a watch," he said; "a watch ought to be worth fifty cents if it's worth anything. Who gives me fifty cents? Nobody? All right! Who wants it? I'll give it away!"

A man in the crowd got it.

"Here's another watch. Who wants it? Won't somebody give me fifty cents for it?"

A man handed over the money, but the fakir spurned it, saying: "Here, take your money. Take the watch. I'm giving things away."

Another watch was brought forth and and offered, money produced and not accepted. Still another.

"Who wants it?" asked the fakir again. A young fellow offered fifty cents.

"I guess I'll keep this for luck," said the fakir.

Then he gave another away and kept on doing so, occasionally accepting the money and keeping it "for luck."

In a few minutes he was doing a brisk business and money was changing hands at a great rate.

"Here's a ring, solid brass, but its got three tiers of gold on it. It ought to be worth a cent, and if you're smart you ought to make a dollar on it. See! It's got '18-carats' marked on the inside."

He sold the ring—sold lots of them—then began to throw trinkets in a hat.

"Who buys the lot?" he asked.

Nobody wanted to bid.

He held up a quarter and dropped that into the hat; nobody wanted to buy. He dropped in a fifty-cent piece. Somebody purchased the lot for half a dollar.

"Put it right in your pocket and look out for more bargains," said the fakir, and the people secreted their purchases from the eyes of a curious crowd.

He sold trinkets, money and everything else; the people seemed astounded by his liberality and spent their money.

After a while a number of his best customers began to look thoughtful and then sneaked off and examined their purchases. One man, who had apparently received seventy-five cents and a hatful of trinkets for half a dollar found the trinkets and two cents. The seventy-five cents probably went up the fakir's sleeve. He had given away $1 and made $20.—[Boston Herald.

Seven Wonders of Corea.

A Chinese paper describes the seven wonders which Corea, like unto other Oriental countries, possesses, and which played a conspicuous role in antiquity. The Corean "wonders" consist, first, of a hot mineral spring near Kin Shantao, which is capable of curing sickness and diseases of all kinds. The second wonder is the two wells, one at each end of the peninsula, which have the peculiar characteristic that when one is full the other is empty. The water of the one is intensely bitter, that of the other has a pleasant and sweet taste. The third wonder is a cold cave from which there issues constantly an ice cold wind, with such force that a strong man is not able to stand up against it. A pine forest which cannot be eradicated constitutes the fourth wonder. No matter what injury may be done to the roots the young trees spring up again like the phœnix from its ashes. The most remarkable, however, is the fifth wonder—the famous hovering stone—which stands, or rather appears to stand, in front of a palace erected to its honor. This is a massive rectangular block, free on all sides. Two men standing, one on each end, can draw a cord underneath the stone from side to side without encountering any obstacle. The sixth wonder is a hot stone which has been lying from time immemorial on the summit of a hill and evolving a glowing heat. The seventh Corean wonder is a sweating Buddha. This is guarded in a great temple, in whose court for thirty yards on all sides not a single blade of grass grows. No tree, no flower will flourish on the sacred spot, and even wild crearesut are careful not to profane it.

Avalanches Produced by Railways.

A correspondent to the London Times records a curious and altogether unexpected result of the tunnelling operations in the St. Gothard is a lawsuit instituted by the inhabitants of the adjacent valleys. They sue the Federal Government for damages caused by the great increase of avalanches which constantly thunder down the mountain side, produced, it is presumed, by the explosions of dynamite more than by the vibrations of passing trains in the lower tunnels of the railway. Many witnesses, who have lived in the neighborhood since the early part of the century, will swear to the greatly augmented number and force of the avalanches that now constantly sweep destruction down the mountain. The first hearing of this novel case was lately heard before the Federal judges assembled at Bellinzona. We believe there is no instance in this country of an avalanche produced by railway service.—[Scientific American.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

HER POETRY.

A certain small five-year-old has a passion for a sort of poetry which is independent of all literary characteristics except rhyme. One day she was seen to regard her doll affectionately and was heard to murmur:

"Her soft brown hair
Curled tight to her head;
We looked at her sociably
And thought she was dead."

KILLED HIS BEST FRIEND.

Some six months ago (writes a South African correspondent) I was traveling in the Northern Transvaal, when, within sixty or seventy miles of Pretoria, I met a Dutchman on horseback. As we drew near each other I observed that the Boer was crying. Meeting, at length, I gave him the usual salutations, and asked him if he were suffering. In the dialect of the land he assured me that bodily he was all right, but his heart was "very sore." He went on to explain that he had killed his best friend—"mein hund." He said that suddenly his dog took to jumping up and catching the bridle in his mouth, seriously interfering with the horse's pace. He had driven the dog off more than once, but the animal still persevered in its strange attentions. At length, struck with the fear that the dog might be suffering from some form of madness, he turned his rifle upon him and fired. The dog ran back along the road, and its owner proceeded on his way. Later it suddenly dawned upon the Boer that he had left his coat at his last off-saddling place. A coat is too expensive an article for a Transvaal farmer to think about leaving behind, so the Boer turned in his tracks and sought to recover his lost garment. Arriving at his last resting-place he found not only his coat but his dog. The poor animal, being unable to make his master comprehend his loss, had returned to safeguard his master's property. The bullet had told its tale—the dog lay dead.—[The Million.

LIVING LUNCH BASKETS.

Of course it is not at all surprising that you should carry your lunch with you when you are going to be away from home all day, but think of an animal doing such a thing!

There is the camel, for instance. Everybody knows that it carries its drinking water with it, but it does more; it carries its lunch too. That hump on the camel's back is not a curvature of the spine, as it may seem, but a mass of fatty material. That hump, in fact, is the camel's lunch basket.

When a well-fed, healthy camel starts out on a journey across the desert, its water pouch is full, and its hump is big. When water fails, the camel has only to draw on its reservoir, and when food is wanting, the hump is called upon.

Not that the camel helps itself to bites of its hump. That would be a decidedly uncomfortable way of getting a meal, and very likely the camel would rather go hungry than do that. In some way the hump is gradually absorbed, and for a long time after the camel has been unable to find anything to eat it can get along very comfortably on what its hump supplies it with. By and by, of course, the hump is used up, and then the camel will starve as quickly as any other animal.

A great deal more like a genuine lunch basket is the bag the pelican carries its food in. The pelican is about as ungainly and odd a bird as can be found, and yet is a very interesting one. It has great webbed feet, short legs, big body, huge wings and an enormous head.

Its head is mostly bill, and on the under part of the bill is a flabby bag made of tough skin. That bag can stretch and stretch until it can hold an incredible quantity of fish, for it is in that bag that the pelican puts the fish it catches for its food. When the bag is full, the pelican rises heavily from the sea, and with broad sweeps of its great wings flaps slowly to the shore, where it alights and prepares to enjoy the meal it has earned. One by one the still living fish are tossed into the air and come down head first into the wide-opened mouth of the hungry bird.

Then there are some of the South American monkeys which have curious little lunch baskets in their cheeks. Everybody must have seen monkeys stuffing and stuffing food into their mouths until their cheeks were bulged quite out of shape.

It looks as if the greedy little fellows were merely cramming their mouths full. The truth is, many of the monkeys have queer little pockets in their cheeks into which they can stow enough food for a meal. Nor do the full cheeks interfere at all with the chewing of the monkeys any more than if the pockets were outside instead of inside of the mouth.

But there is a little animal called the pouched rat which has an odder way than this of carrying its food. On each side of its face is a pouch which looks very much like a kid glove finger drawn in at one end. These pouches stick straight out from the face and can be made to hold a large supply of food.

The cow and deer and sheep and other similar animals have still another way of laying in a supply of food. They bite off grass and leaves and swallow them without chewing at all. The food goes into a special stomach, there to stay until it is wanted. When the animal is ready for it, a ball of the food is made up in that first stomach and sent up in the animal's mouth That ball is just a mouthful, and the animal can chew it comfortably. After it is chewed and swallowed it goes into the proper stomach and is digested. Eating in that way is called ruminating.—[Harper's Young People.

London's Rate of Mortality.

The rate of mortality of London is shown by a recent report to have steadily decreased with the introduction and perfection of adequate means for disposing of the sewage of the city. In the latter half of the seventeenth century the average annual mortality is estimated at something over 80 per 1,000; at the end of the eighteenth century it had dropped to 30 per 1,000, and in 1892 it was only 19.1 per 1,000.

The engines of a first-class steel man-of-war cost usually $700,000.

JILSON says that when a man permits himself to engage in a crooked transaction it is easy to see the bent of his mind.—Buffalo Courier.

KIND, courteous, and polite treatment of all persons is one mark of a true woman, and of a true man also.

THE messenger boy is wedded to his idles.—Glens Falls Republican.

Hard Times.

Politicians may debate and Congress may legislate, but there is one element of distress which makes the times very hard indeed, and that is a cold winter and physical suffering. Pains and aches are not set down in any tariff list, and there is one reformer, St. Jacobs Oil, that does not delay a prompt cure of such evils.

Some say that with the greater use of the telephone, the messenger boy is beginning to go. He may be, but he's not going fast.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A miner may be ever so well off, but he can't help getting in a hole occasionally.

The Most Pleasant Way

Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches, and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all druggists in 50c. and $1 bottles.

The Hawaiian difficulty—How to pronounce the Queen's name.

Malaria cured and eradicated from the system by Brown's Iron Bitters, which enriches the blood, tones the nerves, aids digestion. Acts like a charm on persons in general ill health, giving new energy and strength.

A gross outrage—Finding it a few packages short.

FOR COUGHS AND THROAT DISORDERS use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. "Have never changed my mind respecting them, except I think better of that which I began by thinking well of."—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.* Sold only in boxes.

Lumbermen are not necessarily loggerheads.

Brown's Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Biliousness and General Debility. Gives strength, aids Digestion, tones the nerves—creates appetite. The best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

Lawyers may be poets; they write lots of versus."

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

It's a wise cow that knows its own butter.

Mornings—Beecham's Pills with a drink of water. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

The golden rule—The power of money.

Mr. Chas. A. Stalker
West Walworth, N. Y.

Diseased Bone

After an injury to my right leg caused me much suffering, I was laid up a year and in a hospital at Rochester another year, where I underwent seven surgical operations, the last taking away the limb at the hip. My case was pronounced hopeless. April, '92, I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. After the second bottle the wound at the hip entirely healed. A third bottle made me feel well as ever and built up my system." CHAS. A. STALKER, West Walworth, N. Y. **HOOD'S CURES.**

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, always reliable and beneficial.

After 25 Years

About twenty-five years ago I was afflicted with a disease which the doctors pronounced SCROFULA. I was treated by several physicians and specialists without being benefited; and I tried many blood remedies, without relief. S.S.S. was recommended, and after taking six bottles I am now well my skin is perfectly clear, and I would not be in my former condition for two thousand dollars.

Mrs. Y. T BUCK, Delaney, Ark.

Send for Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Cured by S. S. S.

A Weak Digestion

strange as it may seem, is caused from a lack of that which is never exactly digested—*fat*. The greatest fact in connection with

Scott's Emulsion

appears at this point—it is *partly digested fat*—and the most weakened digestion is quickly strengthened by it.

The only possible help in Consumption is the arrest of waste and renewal of new, healthy tissue. Scott's Emulsion has done wonders in Consumption just this way.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Shortened Lives."

TEXT: "*The righteous is taken away from the evil to come.*"—Isaiah lvii., 1.

We have written for the last time at the head of our letters and business documents the figures 1893. With this day closes the year. In January last we celebrated its birth. To-day we attend its obsequies. Another twelve months have been cut out of our earthly continuance, and it is a time for absorbing reflection.

We all spend much time in panegyric of longevity. We consider it a great thing to live to be an octogenarian. If any one dies in youth, we say, "What a pity!" Dr. Muhlenberg in old age said that the hymn written in early life by his own hand no more expressed his sentiment when it said:

I would not live alway.

If one be pleasantly circumstanced, he never wants to go. William Cullen Bryant, the great poet, at eighty-two years of age, standing in my house in a festal group reading "Thanatopsis" without spectacles, was just as anxious to live as when at eighteen years of age he wrote the immortal threnody. Cato feared at eighty years of age that he would not live to learn Greek. Monaldesco at 115 years, writing the history of his time, feared a collapse. Theophrastus writing a book at ninety years of age was anxious to live to complete it. Thurlow Weed at about eighty-six years of age found life as great a desirability as when he snuffed out his first politician.

Albert Barnes, so well prepared for the next world, at seventy said he would rather stay here. So it is all the way down. I suppose that the last time Methuselah was out of doors in a storm he was afraid of getting his feet wet lest it shorten his days. Indeed I some time ago preached a sermon on the blessings of longevity, but in this, the last day of 1893, and when many are filled with sadness at the thought that another chapter of their life is closing, and that they have 365 days less to live, I propose to preach to you about the advantages of an abbreviated earthly existence.

If I were an agnostic, I would say a man is blessed in proportion to the number of years he can stay on "terra firma," because after that he falls off the docks, and if he is ever picked out of the depths it is only to be set up in some morgue of the universe to see if anybody will claim him. If I thought God made man only to last forty or fifty or 100 years, and then he was to go into annihilation, I would say his chief business ought to be to keep alive and even in good weather to be very cautious, and to carry an umbrella and take overshoes and life preservers and bronze armor and weapons of defense lest he fall off into nothingness and obliteration.

But, my friends, you are not agnostics. You believe in immortality and the eternal residence of the righteous in heaven, and therefore I first remark that an abbreviated earthly existence is to be desired, and is a blessing because it makes one's life work very compact.

Some men go to business at 7 o'clock in the morning and return at 7 in the evening. Others go at 8 o'clock and return at 12. Others go at 10 and return at 4. I have friends who are ten hours a day in business, others who are five hours, others who are one hour. They all do their work well—they do their entire work, and then they return. Which position do you think the most desirable? You say, other things being equal, the man who is the shortest time detained in business and who can return home the quickest is the most blessed.

Now, my friends, why not carry that good sense into the subject of transference from this world? If a person die in childhood, he gets through his work at 9 o'clock in the morning. If he die at forty-five years of age, he gets through his work at 12 o'clock noon. If he die at seventy years of age, he gets through his work at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. If he die at ninety, he has to toil all the way on up to 11 o'clock at night. The sooner we get through our work the better. The harvest all in barrack or barn, the farmer does not sit down in the stubble field, but, shouldering his scythe and taking his pitcher from under a tree, he makes a straight line for the old homestead. All we want to be anxious about is to get our work done and well done; the quicker the better.

Again, there is a blessing in an abbreviated earthly existence in the fact that moral disaster might come upon the man if he tarried longer. A man who had been prominent in churches, and who had been admired for his generosity and kindness everywhere, for forgery was sent to State prison for fifteen years. Twenty years before there was no more probability of that man's committing a commercial dishonesty than that you will commit commercial dishonesty. The number of men who fall into ruin between fifty and seventy years of age is simply appalling. If they had died thirty years before, it would have been better for them and better for their families. The shorter the voyage the less chance for a cyclone.

There is a wrong theory abroad that if one's youth be right, his old age will be right. You might as well say there is nothing wanting for a ship's safety except to get it fully launched on the Atlantic Ocean. I have sometimes asked those who were schoolmates or college mates of some great defrauder: "What kind of a boy was he? What kind of a young man was he?" and they have said: "Why, he was a splendid fellow. I had no idea he could ever go into such an outrage." The fact is the great temptation of life sometimes comes far on in midlife or in old age.

The first time I crossed the Atlantic Ocean it was as smooth as a millpond, and I thought the sea captains and voyagers had slandered the old ocean, and I wrote home an essay for a magazine on "The Smile of the Sea," but I never afterward could have written that thing, for before we got home we got a terrible shaking up. The first voyage of life may be very smooth; the last may be a euroclydon. Many who start life in great prosperity do not end it in prosperity.

The great pressure of temptation comes sometimes in this direction: At about forty-five years of age a man's nervous system changes, and some one tells him he must take stimulants to keep himself up until the stimulants keep him down, or a man has been going along for thirty or forty years in unsuccessful business, and here is an opening where by one dishonored action he can lift himself and his family from all financial embarrassment. He attempts to leap the chasm, and he falls into it.

Then it is in after life that the great temptation of success comes. If a man makes a fortune before thirty years of age, he generally loses it before forty. The solid and the permanent fortunes for the most part do not come to their climax until midlife or in old age. The most of the bank president have white hair. Many of those who have been largely successful have been full of arrogance or worldliness in old age. They may not have lost their integrity, but they have become so worldly and so selfish under the influence of large success that it is evident to everybody that their success has been a temporal calamity and eternal damage.

Concerning many people it may be said it seems as if it would have been better if they could have embarked from this life at twenty or thirty years of age. Do you know the reason why the vast majority of people die before thirty-five? It is because they have not the moral endurance for that which is beyond the thirty, and a merciful God will not allow them to be put to the fearful strain.

Again, there is a blessing in an abbreviated earthly existence in the fact that one is the sooner taken off the defensive. As soon as one is old enough to take care of himself, he is put on his guard. Bolts on the door to keep out the robbers. Fireproof safes to keep off the flames. Life insurance and fire insurance against accidents. Receipts lest you have to pay a debt twice. Lifeboat against shipwreck. Westinghouse airbreak against railroad collision. There are many ready to overreach you and take all you have. Defense against cold, defense against heat, defense against sickness, defense against the world's abuse, defense all the way down to the grave, and even the tombstone sometimes is not a sufficient barricade.

If a soldier who has been on guard, shivering and stung with the cold, pacing up and down the parapet with shouldered musket, is glad when someone comes to relieve guard and he can go inside the fortress, ought not that man to shout for joy who can put down his weapon of earthly defense and go into the king's castle? Who is the more fortunate, the soldier who has to stand guard twelve hours, or the man who has to stand guard six hours? We have common sense about everything but religion, common sense about everything but transference from this world.

Again, there is a blessing in an abbreviated earthly existence in the fact that one escapes so many bereavements. The longer we live the more attachments and the more kindred, the more chords to be wounded or rasped or sundered. If a man live on to seventy or eighty years of age, how many graves are cleft at his feet? In that long reach of time father and mother go, brothers and sisters go, children go, grandchildren go, personal friends outside the family circle whom they had loved with a love like that of David and Jonathan.

Besides that, some men have a natural trepidation about dissolution, and ever and anon during forty or fifty or sixty years this horror of their dissolution shudders through soul and body. Now, suppose the lad goes at sixteen years of age. He escapes fifty funerals, fifty caskets, fifty obsequies, fifty awful wrenchings of the heart. It is hard enough for us to bear their departure, but is it not easier for us to bear their departure than for them to stay and bear fifty departures? Shall we not, by the grace of God, rouse ourselves into a generosity of bereavement which will practically say, "It is hard enough for me to go through this bereavement, but how glad I am that he will never have to go through it!"

So I reason with myself, and so you will find it helpful to reason with yourselves. David lost his son. Though David was king, he lay on the earth mourning and inconsolable for some time. At this distance of time, which do you really think was the one to be congratulated, the short lived child or the long lived father? Had David died as early as that child, he would in the first place have that particular bereavement, then he would have escaped the worst bereavement of Absalom, his recreant son and the pursuit of the Philistines, and the fatigues of his military campaign, and the jealousy of Saul, and the perfidy of Ahithophel, and the curse of Shimei, and the destruction of his family at Ziklag, and, above all, he would have escaped the two great calamities of life, the great sins of uncleanness and murder. David lived to be of vast use to the church and the world, but so far as his own happiness was concerned, does it not seem to you that it would have been better for him to have gone early?

Now, this, my friends, explains some things that to you have been inexplicable. This shows you why when God takes little children from a household he is very apt to take the brightest, the most genial, the most sympathetic, the most talented. Why? It is because that kind of nature suffers the most when it does suffer and is most liable to temptation. God saw the tempest sweeping up from the Caribbean, and He put the delicate craft into the first harbor. "Taken away from the evil to come."

Again, my friends, there is a blessing in an abbreviated earthly existence in the fact that it puts one sooner in the centre of things. All astronomers, infidel as well as Christian, agree in believing that the universe swings around some great centre. Any one who has studied the earth and studied the heavens knows that God's favorite figure in geometry is a circle. When God put forth His hand to create the universe, He did not strike that hand at right angles, but He waved it in a circle, and kept on waving it in a circle until systems and constellations and galaxies and all worlds took that motion. Our planet swinging around the sun, other planets swinging around other suns, but somewhere a great hub around which the great wheel of the universe turns. Now, that centre is heaven. That is the capital of the universe. That is the great metropolis of immensity.

Now, does not our common sense teach us that in matters of study it is better for us to move out from the centre toward the circumference, where our world is? We are like those who study the American continent while standing on the Atlantic beach. The way to study the continent is to cross it or go to the heart of it. Our standpoint in this world is defective. We are at the wrong end of the telescope. The best way to study a piece of machinery is not to stand on the doorstep and try to look in, but to go in with the engineer and take our place right amid the saws and cylinders. We wear our eyes out and our brain out from the fact that we are studying under such great disadvantage.

Millions of dollars for observatories to study things about the moon, about the sun, about the rings of Saturn, about transits and occultations and eclipses, simply because our studio, our observatory, is poorly situated. We are down in the cellar trying to study the palace of the universe, while our departed Christian friends have gone up stairs amid the skylights to study.

Now, when one can sooner get to the centre of things, is he not to be congratulated? Who wants to be always in the freshman class? We study God in this world by the Biblical photograph of Him, but we all know we can in five minutes of interview with a friend get more accurate idea of him than we can by studying him fifty years through pictures of words. The little child that died last night to-day knows more of God than all Andover, and all Princeton, and all New Brunswick, and all Edinburgh, and all the theological institutions in Christendom. Is it not better to go up to the very headquarters of knowledge?

Does not our common sense teach us that it is better to be at the centre than to be clear out on the rim of the wheel, holding nervously fast to the tire lest we be suddenly hurled into light and eternal felicity? Through all kinds of optical instruments trying to peer in through the cracks and the keyholes of heaven—afraid that both doors of the celestial mansion will be swung wide open before our entranced vision—rushing about the apothecary shops of this world, wondering if this is good for rheumatism, and that is good for neuralgia and something else is good for a bad cough, lest we be suddenly ushered into a land of everlasting health, where the inhabitant never says, "I am sick."

What fools we all are to prefer the circumference to the centre! What a dreadful thing it would be if we should be suddenly ushered from this wintry world into the Maytime orchards of heaven, and if our pauperism of sin and sorrow should be suddenly broken up by a presentation of an emperor's castle, surrounded by parks with springing fountains and paths up and down which angels of God walk two and two.

We stick to the world as though we preferred cold drizzle to warm habitation, discord to cantata, sackcloth to royal purple—as though we preferred a piano with four or five keys out of tune to an instrument fully attuned—as though earth and heaven had exchanged apparel and earth had taken on bridal array and heaven had gone into deep mourning, all its waters stagnant, all its harps broken, all chalices cracked at the dry wells, all the lawns sloping to the river plowed with graves, with dead angels under the furrow. Oh, I want to break up my own infatuation, and I want to break up your infatuation for this world. I tell you if we are ready, and if our work is done, the sooner we go the better, and if there are blessings in longevity, I want you to know right well there are also blessings in an abbreviated earthly existence.

If the spirit of this sermon is true, how consoled you ought to feel about members of your families that went early. "Taken from the evil to come," this book says. What a fortunate escape they had! How glad we ought to feel that they will never have to go through the struggles which we have had to go through. They had just time enough to get out of the cradle and run up the spring-time hills of this world and see how it looked, and then they started for a better stopping place. They were like ships that put in at St. Helena, staying there long enough to let passengers go up and see the barracks of Napoleon's captivity and then hoist sail for the port of their own native land. They only took this world "in transitu." It is hard for us, but it is blessed for them.

And if the spirit of this sermon is true, then we ought not to go around sighing and groaning because another year has gone. But we ought to go down on one knee by the milestone and see the letters and thank God that we are 365 miles nearer home. We ought not to go around with morbid feelings about our health or about anticipated demise. We ought to be living, not according to that old maxim which I used so hear in my boyhood, that you must live as though every day were the last; you must live as though you were to live forever, for you will. Do not be nervous lest you have to move out of a shanty into an Alhambra.

One Christmas morning one of my neighbors, an old sea captain, died. After life had departed, his face was illuminated as though he were just going into harbor. The fact was, he had already gone through the "Narrows." In the adjoining room were the Christmas presents waiting for his distribution. Long ago, one night, when he had narrowly escaped with his ship from being run down by a great ocean steamer, he had made his peace with God, and a kinder neighbor or a better man you would not find this side of heaven. Without a moment's warning the pilot of the heavenly harbor had met him just off the lightship.

The captain often talked to me of the goodness of God, and especially of a time when he was about to go in New York harbor with his ship from Liverpool, and he was suddenly impressed that he ought to put back to sea. Under the protest of the crew and under their very threat, he put back to sea, fearing at the same time he was losing his mind, for it did seem so unreasonable that when they could get into harbor that night they should put back to sea. But they put back to sea, and the captain said to his mate, "You will call me at 10 o'clock at night."

At 12 o'clock at night the captain was aroused and said: "What does this mean? I thought I told you to call me at 10 o'clock, and here it is 12." "Why," said the mate, "I did call you at 10 o'clock, and you got up looked around and told me to keep right on this same course for two hours, and then to call you at 12 o'clock." Said the captain: "Is it possible? I have no remembrance of that."

At 12 o'clock the captain went on deck, and through the rift of the cloud the moonlight fell upon the sea and showed him a shipwreck with 100 struggling passengers. He helped them off. Had he been any earlier or any later at that point of the sea he would have been of no service to those drowning people. On board the captain's vessel they began to band together as to what they should pay for the rescue and what they should pay for the provisions. "Ah," says the captain, "my lads, you can't pay me anything. All I have on board is yours. I feel too greatly honored of God in having saved you to take any pay." Just like him. He never got any pay except that of his own applauding conscience.

Oh, that the old sea captain's God might be my God and yours. Amid the stormy seas of this life may we have always some one as tenderly to take care of us as the captain took care of the drowning crew and the passengers. And may we come into the harbor with as little physical pain and with as bright a hope as he had, and if it should happen to be a Christmas morning when the presents are being distributed and we are celebrating the birth of Him who came to save our shipwrecked world, all the better, for what grander, brighter Christmas present could we have than heaven?

California's Gold Product.

Expert miners and prospectors predict that the new South African gold fields, of which the wonderful city of Johannisberg is the commercial centre, will, when fully developed, prove to be the richest ever discovered. The character and extent of the deposits in that territory, says the New York Herald, certainly warrant the expectation that further operations will place it among the most famous mining regions in history, its output already exceeding that of any other district of similar geographical area with the single exception of California.

It is to California, indeed, that historians must turn for the standard with which to ascertain the comparative richness of all other gold fields. The record of that State in the yield of the precious metal stands without parallel in the history of mankind. No other territory ever developed gold deposits so extensive, so rich, or so enduring, nor has any ever witnessed profitable mining operations extending over such long periods of time.

The gold produced in California since 1850 exceeds $1,250,000,000, and the yield at present amounts to about $13,000,000 a year, or perhaps $7,000,000 more than that of any other State. The output has decreased somewhat in recent years, but the decline is not due to any general exhaustion of the territory, but to the suspension of the hydraulic mines, which of themselves turned out something like $10,000,000 annually.

These figures set a high mark for boomers of the South African gold fields. They represent a contribution to the wealth of the world never equaled by any similar area of territory on the face of the earth. And California, notwithstanding the diversion of vast sums of her energy and capital to profitable mining operations for other minerals, is still turning out more than one-third of the gold produced in the United States.

Animal Talk.

It will be remembered that when some time ago Professor Garner went to Africa to study the monkey language there were many newspaper jokes perpetrated at his expense. But Paul du Chaillu, who has spent much of his life in Africa, believes that Garner is right in his theory of the existence of a monkey language, although he does not commit himself to the notion that it is possible for man to acquire that language. When there are so many instances of horses, dogs and other animals learning so much of human language as to promptly obey commands given, it would be unreasonable to suppose that they had not some kind of a language of their own. The warning notes of danger that a hen gives to her chicks when a hawk is near, the warning that some snakes give to their young, upon which the latter take refuge down their mother's throat, and many other instances prove the existence of an animal language, but that does not prove that man can acquire it.—Chicago Herald.

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WEAKNESS OF BIG IRONCLADS.

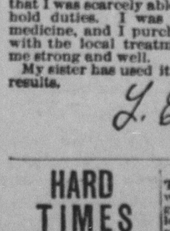
Valuable Lessons Taught by the Recent Disaster in the British Navy.

The following are the principal points of the speech in which Lord Armstrong, at the meeting of shareholders of his famous company the other day, expressed his views concerning the dangers involved in the construction of gigantic ironclads:

The ram of the Camperdown, although striking with a restricted momentum, was buried deep into the side of the Victoria, and it cannot be doubted that while armor is in a great measure effective against projectiles, and netting against torpedoes, nothing can withstand the power of the ram. But although in the case of this dreadful accident the blow of the ram was inflicted with incomparably less force than that due to the full speed of the ship, the damage done to the ramming vessel was such as to place her in imminent danger of following her victim to the bottom. It appears, therefore, that the strength and stability of the prow and ram of the Camperdown are quite insufficient to enable her to deliver an effective stroke against an adversary without at the same time imperiling her own flotation. This is like having a great gun that cannot be fired for fear it should burst, and I apprehend that what applies to the ram of the Camperdown would apply equally to the ram of every great battle ship in the British service.

Vessels specially designed for ramming need not be large nor costly, and they would be free from all the complications of battle ships. Personal dash, of which there is no want in the British navy, would be the chief quality required in directing their use, and the occasional loss of such a vessel would be of small importance in comparison with that of a battle ship. I am therefore of opinion that a considerable number of inexpensive ram ships should form an item in any future ship-building programme.

While on this subject I cannot refrain from expressing my apprehension as to the disastrous effect of high explosive shells discharged in vast numbers from quick-firing guns against the unarmored portions of our battle ships. The experiments made some years ago with such shells against the Resistance, which was an armored ship of small value given up for experiment, proved that such shells would be competent to wreck the unprotected plating down to, or possibly below, the water level, and that even where a streak of armor was applied at the water-line the damage might be low enough down to cause the ship to be flooded by the wash of the sea. It was proved also that armor of small thickness insured the bursting of these shells harmlessly outside of the ship, which, of course, raises the question whether, if armor has to be used at all, it ought not to be applied in varying thicknesses over the whole ship.



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Another Great Ship Canal.

The great canal between the North and Baltic seas is fast approaching completion, and the engineers say that it will be opened without fail next year. It has no locks or sluices along its course, but at each end there are gates regulating the water level in the canal. The average level will be the same as that in the Baltic. The bed of the canal is 27 feet below normal water level and it has a bottom width of 66 yards. The slope of the sides is either two to one or three to one, and the least depth of water is to be about 18 feet deep. The Baltic trading steamers generally draw less water than this minimum and are of such a beam that they can easily pass in the canal. The greatest amount of curvature is made with a radius of 3,000 feet, and 63 per cent. of the canal is straight. During the summer about 5,000 men have been at work on the great ditch, and up to the present time about 100,000,000 cubic yards of excavation have been completed at an expense of about $17,500,000. The entire cost of the canal is estimated at $39,000,000, of which sum Prussia contributes $12,500,000 and the German Empire the balance.

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. JAN. 11

DEMOCRATIC RESPONSIBILITY.

The week has gone by in Congress without a single step toward the consideration of the tariff or any other public business, remarks the Philad. *Times*. The minority has persistently abstained from voting and the majority has not been able to command a quorum.

Discreditable as this obstruction is to both sides, the real responsibility is upon the Democrats, who have been entrusted with the duty of legislation and cannot command the organization or leadership necessary to accomplish their task.

That the tariff bill will be passed does not admit of doubt, but it ought to be passed promptly. Every day's delay prolongs the business depression and exhausts the patience of the country.

The Democrats who are pledged to tariff reform have votes enough and to spare to enable them to disregard the obstructionists. Filibustering is possible only because the majority is not united and determined. If the Democrats in the House cannot rally their forces and get to work, it must be concluded that they are determined to destroy their party.

CONGRESS, on Monday got started on the Wilson tariff bill. Now pass it quick and stop this grumbling.

CARNAGIE sailed for Europe, last week; the iron lord, before leaving, wrote a letter to the editor of the N. Y. Tribune, endorsing the Wilson bill as a better measure than a high protective tariff, because it is a medium tariff and all interests should accept such a reasonable cutting down. Now there may be some growling at Carnagie and less at the Wilson bill.

A REPETITION ONLY.

To hear the outcry of the Republican partisans over the present business depression one unfamiliar with our history for the past thirty years might suppose that this country had never known hard times under high tariffs before.

It would be a great mistake. History is now simply repeating itself.

If ever the experiment of taxing a nation into prosperity had a fair trial, it was in the period following the war. And yet the panic of 1873 was the most disastrous and the period of business depression for five years thereafter was the most severe of any in our history. It was officially estimated that at least 3,000,000 workingmen were out of employment. And yet the tariff was nearly as high as the McKinley abomination. The Republicans were in full control of the government.

From 1881 to 1886, under the two Republican tariffs, there were labor strikes involving 22,304 establishments and 1,323,203 workmen. Of these strikes 9,439 were for increase of wages and 4,344 against reductions of wages. Then, as Master Workman Sovereign well says is the case now, protected manufacturers showed no disposition to share their "bonus" with their workmen except upon compulsion.

The Republicans "tinkered" the tariff in 1883. In that year there were 9,184 business failures, involving $172,874,000. In 1884 there were 10,968 failures, involving $226,343,000. In the next year there was a widespread business depression, with 1,000,000 men out of employment.

In 1891 the McKinley bill was passed, and there were 10,673 failures that year and 12,394 the next, with liabilities in each year amounting to nearly $200,000,000. The tariff went up to nearly 50 per cent., but wages either stood still or declined.

Tramps and trusts were practically unknown in this country until after we had suffered from a monopolists' tariff for a number of years.

The worst labor troubles, the bloodiest riots, the most destructive strikes, the most brutal lockouts ever known in any country have occurred in the United States under the high tariffs bought, made and paid for by the contributors of the Republican funds.—New York *World*.

THE new tariff bill is now under good headway in the house, and it will be promptly passed with very slight changes if any. The return of over a dozen absent Democrats secures a quorum and legislation will go ahead in spite of Republican efforts to obstruct. The Democrats will carry out all pledges in the Chicago platform. The silver kings have been called down and next the high tariff barons and millionaires will be attended to.

THE Lewistown Gazette, high protective tariff organ, asserts there are no meetings being held endorsing the Cleveland tariff policy. Our esteemed neighbor is mistaken—there was an immense tariff meeting in November 1892, all over the Union, in which two thirds of the states most emphatically pronounced in favor of tariff reform while the other third were on the fence with a slight leaning the same way. What more do you want?

THE Democratic state convention, yesterday, nominated, by acclamation, James D. Hancock, of Venango county, for congressman-at-large. The resolutions are sound, strongly endorsing the Wilson bill and Cleveland and his administration.

There is a rumor that another wing of the party will put senator Markley, of Montgomery, in nomination for congressman-at-large.

COBURN.

Rumors of a Creamery Being Erected in This Place.

Mr. and Mrs. William Sheesley, of Spring Mills, spent Sunday at this place, at the home of Daniel Eisenhuth.

The memorial services held on Sunday on the death of Harry Harter, in the Lutheran church by Rev. Wolf, was well attended.

There is a rumor that John Shook, of Spring Mills intends to erect a creamery at this place in the near future, provided a suitable place can be secured for the same. Hope the rumor may be true as it would be an inducement for other establishments to locate here. Several manufacturing plants have been driven away from here by the land owners asking exorbitant prices for their land. Hope this one will not meet the same fate.

Luther Guisewite attended the funeral of his mother on Wednesday, which took place at Wolf's Chapel, in Haines township.

Meyer Bros. have purchased a tract of land from Michael Evart near J. W. Moyer's planing mill, and have placed their steam saw mill thereon. In a few days they will begin operations on the Bahme tract.

Thursday a number of friends of Jas. R. Platt congregated at the house of J. J. D. Platt and partook of a sumptuous turkey dinner, the occasion being the anniversary of the birth of James R. Platt.

OVER THREE MILLION TROUT.

Commissioners Ready to Distribute Fry on Application.

The Pennsylvania commissioners of fisheries will have on hand for distribution March 1 about 3,500,000 trout fry and announcement is made that applications for this species of fish for planting in suitable waters will now be received. These applications should be made to the following commissioners, who will furnish blanks for filling out: Henry C. Fork, 1823 Vine street, Philadelphia; H. C. Demuth, Lancaster; John Gay, 1020 Vine street, Philadelphia (for the western part of the state;) S. B. Stillwell, Scranton; Louis Strenber, Erie, and F. W. Ebel, Harrisburg.

Heretofore the applications for fish fry only required the signature of the commissioner to whom they were made, but in the future, under a rider to an act of the last legislature, they must be endorsed by the senator or representative of the district in which the application is made.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle at J. D. Murray's Drugstore.

Apparently Dead, She Revived.

Mrs. William Strohecker, wife of a prominent citizen of Lewisburg, who has been suffering with the "grip," was on Wednesday overcome while sitting in a chair and to all appearances life became extinct. The undertaker was sent for but when he arrived at the door with his ice box the body had revived and the woman is now able to converse with her friends who had been notified of her death.

Attacked by a Wild Cat.

A Salona correspondent says that Clyde Miller and Frank Furst attended a serenading party on Tuesday night of last week with a string of sleigh bells. On their way home they were attacked by a wild cat, but escaped without being hurt, the animal being frightened by the jingling of the bells.

—If you are looking for a good suit of clothes or overcoat, you should visit Lewins, Bellefonte. He is selling them cheap. Give him a call and see what he can do for you in saving you money on any article purchased.

—Get a storm coat from Lewins, Bellefonte, and don't suffer from the cold.

THE PRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

DAILY - SUNDAY - WEEKLY

For 1893 & '94.

Still maintains its position as Philadelphia's Greatest Family Newspaper.

It Prints All the News,

And this news is carefully verified, fully classified, ably edited, legibly printed and made the more interesting by being well illustrated.

Editorially It Is Strong,

Its editorial policy being at once forceful, fearless, impartial, aggressive, honest and always directed to the public welfare.

It Is Pre-Eminently a Family Paper,

Meeting all requirements as such by appealing directly to the best interests of every member of the household and by the absence of anything of an objectionable character in either its news, literary or advertising columns.

TERMS OF THE PRESS.

By mail, postage free in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

Daily (except Sunday) one year,	$6.00
" " " one month,	.50
" (including Sunday), one year,	7.50
" " " one month	.65
Sunday, one year,	2.00
WEEKLY PRESS, one year,	1.00

Drafts, Checks and other Remittances should be made payable to the order of

The Press Company, Limited,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM THE PRESS IS AMONG THE BEST IN THE UNITED STATES.

Press Want "Ads." give the greatest results. The people believe in them and use them. THE PRESS prints as high as 4,044 want advertisements in a single issue and has received 10,067 answers to Press Want Ads. in a single day. This shows why Press Want Ads. give the greatest results.

RATES FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS (PREPAID.)

"Situations Wanted"	Half cent a word
"Help Wanted"	One cent a word
"Real Estate"	One cent a word
"Boarding"	Two cents a word
"Rooms"	Two cents a word
"For Sale" and "Business opportunities"	Sundays, Two cts. a word Weekdays, 1c. word

For small amounts one-cent or two-cent stamps are accepted same as cash.

EXPLOSIVES. POWDER, FUSE AND QUARRYING MACHINERY.

ATLAS POWDER.—The very best quality of Dynamite in use is named the Atlas Powder, for blasting rocks and blowing out stumps.

JUDSON POWDER.—The Judson powder is of medium strength between black powder and dynamite.

BLACK POWDER.—Dupont's make of blasting, rifle and sporting powder has always been considered the best in the market and it is as good in quality to-day as it ever was.

CARTRIDGES.—Fixed ammunition for hunters and sportsmen.

WE ARE PREPARED to supply the trade with the above High Class Explosives at the very lowest prices. We guarantee the lowest prices for the best goods in this line ever offered for sale in this community.

FUSE.—Cotton, hemp, tape and rubber fuses for use in dry and wet rock.

PLATINUM FUSES AND ELECTRIC BLASTING APPARATUS.

ROCK DRILLS.—Rock Drills operated by hand, steam or compressed air with boilers, air compressors and engines for operating the same.

ORDERS FOR ANY of the above articles placed in our hands will receive prompt attention at the very lowest prices.

McCALMONT & CO.,

22Junly BELLEFONTE, PA.

The Sun.

The first of American Newspapers,
CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last, and all the time, forever!

The Sunday Sun

Is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c a copy. By mail $2 a year.
Daily, by mail, - $6 a year.
Daily and Sunday, by mail, - - - $8 a year.
The Weekly, - - $1 a year.
Address THE SUN, New York.

About a year ago I took a violent attack of la grippe. I coughed day and night for about six weeks; my wife then suggested that I try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. At first I could see no difference, but still kept taking it, and soon found that it was what I needed. If I got no relief from one dose I took another, and it was only a few days until I was free from the cough. I think people in general ought to know the value of this remedy, and I take pleasure in acknowledging the benefit I have received from it. Madison Mustard, Otway, Ohio. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale at J. D. Murray's Drugstore, and Wm. Pealer, Druggist, Spring Mills.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE FARMERS' Mutual Fire Insurance Company,

Office of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Centre county, Pa.

Centre Hall, Pa., Jan. 8, 1894.—In compliance with the provisions of their charter the thirty-sixth annual statement of the transactions of the Company is hereby presented.

ASSETS.

Bills receivable being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the past year		$ 33 737 07
Cash premiums		1 589 43
Cash in treasury		42 71
Borrowed money		340 00

EXPENSES.

Compensation to directors	$ 132 06	
Salary of Secretary	125 00	
Salary of Treasurer	50 00	
Printing, office rent, postage and stationary	81 93	
Election board	3 00	
State Ins. report	5 00	
Samuel Gramley, borrowed money	450 00	
Interest on same	18 00	
W. F. Reynold's estate	113 13	
Trustees Pine Grove Presbyterian parsonage	58 43	
H. E. Duck, small loss	3 00	
Note paid Mrs. Odenkirk	340 00	
Interest on same	15 30	
John Moyer, partial loss	5 00	
Wm. Weaver, on house	100 00	
J. Y. Dale, small fire	5 00	
J. C. Boal, costs	2 64	
Total assets and funds of the company the past year less expenses		34 201 95
To which add notes of '89, '90, '91, and '92		71 262 40
Leaving the available assets in force this day		105 464 32
Insurances taken the past year	324 665 76	
To which add insurances of '89, '90, '91, and '92	864 402 95	
Risks and insurances in force this day		1 180 068 71
Less cancellations		31 174 67
		$ 1 157 894 04

LIABILITIES.

B. F. Frankenbarger	60 00	
J. C. Smull	50 00	
Interest same	3 00	
Samuel Garner	85 49	
Interest same	5 12	
Borrowed moneys	100 00	
Interest same	16 00	
Musser estate	95 06	
Total amount of liabilities		414 57
Amount outstanding		1 096 71

At a meeting held the same day the following Directors were chosen for the ensuing year: J. H. Musser, H. E. Duck, Samuel Gramley, Daniel Brungart, J. B. Fisher, S. J. Herring, Fred Kurtz, Frank McFarlane, Jacob Bottorf, J. G. Bailey, H. C Campbell and W. Fred Reynolds. The Board thereupon organized by electing the following officers:

President, Fred Kurtz.
Vice President, S. J. Herring.
Treasurer, Wm. Wolf.
Secretary, D F. Luse.

Attest: FRED KURTZ,
D. F. LUSE, Secy. President.

STUDY GERMAN WITH 'GERMANIA.'—A MAGAZINE FOR THE STUDY OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. Highly recommended by eminent professors of German and the press as "the best effort yet made to assist students of German and to interest them in their pursuit."

Subscription Price $2.00. Single Copies 20 Cts.
jan11-3m GERMANIA, MANCHESTER, N. H.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Mrs. Harriet Condo, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

M. M. CONDO, Administrator.
dec14-6t Centre Hall.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Jacob Miess, late of Potter township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB SMITH, Administrator.
dec14-6t Tusseyville.

LEGAL NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the second account of Samuel J. Hering Assignee of Daniel Bartges, of Gregg township, has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and that unless exceptions thereto be filed, on or before January 22nd, 1894 will be confirmed. W. F. SMITH,
dec28-4t Prothonotary.

FOR SALE.—THE HOTEL PROPERTY, THE Logan House, near the Centre Hall railroad station, near Grange Park, will be offered at private sale at a bargain. The hotel contains 16 bed rooms, double parlor, double dining room, kitchen, office and store rooms.

ALSO 2½ lots near Grange Park in Centre Hall will be offered for sale. These lots are desirably located and in the building portion of the town. This property will be sold at private sale and will be sold separately or together. Apply to or address, J. O. DEININGER.
dec21-2m Centre Hall, Pa.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Hon. A O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Thomas F. Riley, and the Hon. C. A. Faulkner Associate Judges in Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 1st day of January, 1894, to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 3rd Monday of January, the 15th day of January, 1894, and to continue three weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen, and Constables of said county of Centre that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte the 1st day of January in the year of our Lord, 1894, and the one hundred and seventeenth year of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN P. CONDO,
Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, there will be offered at public sale on the premises, in Potter township, about four miles south-west of Centre Hall, on

o——o SATURDAY, JAN. 20, 1894. o——o

At 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate of Daniel Horner, dec'd., late of said township, to wit: All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Potter township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: on the west by lands of Susan Allen, on the south by lands of Wm. H. Lee, on the east by lands of Wm. Colyer and others, and on the north by lands of O. K. Love, containing

)—(189 ACRES AND 155 PERCHES,)—(

neat measure. Having thereon erected a two and one-half story Frame House, good Barn and other outbuilding, with good orchard and excellent water on premises.

Terms.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid cash on confirmation of sale; one-third in one year, and the balance in two years with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises or judgment notes.

J. S. HOUSEMAN,
Administrator of Daniel Horner, dec'd.

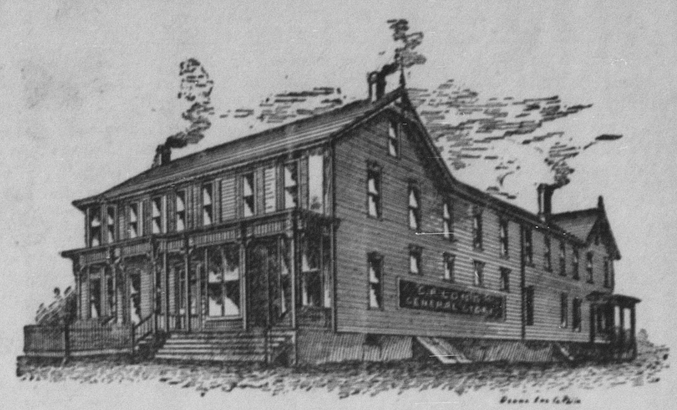
DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—THE JOINT PARtnership heretofore existing between C. A. Krape and J. W. Shook, doing business as the Spring Mills Creamery Company, Limited, at Spring Mills, Pa., was dissolved on January 1st, 1894, by mutual consent. All accounts of the firm are in the hands of J. W. Shook for settlement.

Charles A Krape will continue in business at the Creamery under the firm name of the Spring Mills Creamery Company.

J. W. SHOOK.
C. A. KRAPE.
Jan3-3t Spring Mills, Pa.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

ORIGINATOR LOW PRICES!



The originator of low prices, which was introduced a few weeks ago, and the continued reductions which we have made in the prices of goods, has caused quite a sensation, and induced people to look for

:-: BARGAINS :-:

at the new store "On the Hill," the place where they can get the most for their money. We have been to Philad. and New York, and now have the finest stock of dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, and clothing, which will be sold at lower prices than ever before.

Ladies' Coats, Men's Overcoats and Suits, Boy's Overcoats and Suits. Received a new lot and are not old goods like some parties are offering. Come, see them and get prices to please.

o——o

3 lb. Brown Sugar for	5c	Toweling, was 8c, now	4½c
White English Sugar,	5c	Ginghams, worth 7c, now	4c
4 lb. Good Raisins for	25c	Cotton Batting, was 14c, now	10c
Syrup, worth 10c per qt. now	4c	Dress Goods, was 47c, now	20c
Honey Drips Syrup per qt.	11c	Carpet, worth 30c, reduced to	19c
4 lb. Best Rice,	25c	Good Calico,	4c
2 lb. Mixed Candy,	13c	Table Damask,	25 to 30c

o——o

C. P. LONG & CO.,

SPRING MILLS, - - - PENNA.

BRICK STORE ABANDONED.

WANTED: BEEF PORK, AND POULTRY.

WE MEAN EVERY..... .....WORD OF THIS!

We have got the largest stock of Clothing ever shown in Centre County. We must turn it into money at once. Not after the Holidays, but now, right away. Sooner, if possible. We mean business. They have got to go.

PRICE -:- NO -:- OBJECT

We will sell you a suit or an overcoat for less money today than you ever saw them sold for after the Holidays.

SEE OUR PRICES!

We will make it worth dollars to you and it won't cost you a cent if you don't buy.

FAUBLE'S,

BROCKERHOFF ROW. BELLEFONTE, PA

DOCTOR LEMON AGAIN.

More Suggestions as to the Value of Lemons.

I was informed the other day that lemons would keep an indefinite length of time if placed in sour milk or water. This is a receipt, however, that I shall not try, since the time of year has arrived when I do not care to keep my lemons. Indeed, the faster I can use them the better for my family. We need their healthful acid to counteract the excess of fats which have, for caloric, been consumed—more, doubtless, than have been assimilated. Why now goad the weary, long tried liver with blue pills when lemons are supplied in lavish profusion? Surely they are the products of the soil where dwell the most bilious people. Pater families are suffering from biliousness, therefore I throw physic (blue pills) to the dogs—and they, wise creatures, will not touch it—giving in its stead lemon tea or hot lemonade.

The excess of bile is thus summarily destroyed, and perchance a fever routed. Malaria threatens another member of the family. I forthwith prepare the "Toman" cure which is nothing more than lemons, rind and pulp, cut in water—a pint of water to a lemon—and boiled down to one pint; dose one teaspoonful before a meal. Though sufficiently sour to give a marble bust a wry face, pharmacists claim it has cured cases so stubborn that quinine had no more effect than sugar or salt. Perhaps the little two-year-old shows symptoms of a severe cold. I shall "nip it in the bud" by fire warmth and hot lemonade. If she is hoarse I shall bake a lemon some twenty minutes and squeeze therefrom the hot juice upon a half cup of granulated sugar. The pleasant and palatable syrup thus formed will avert the most-to-be-dreaded croup. Nothing better can I find to impede threatened pneumonia attack upon myself. The remnants of some of the lemons I shall give Biddy to rub her hands with after the weekly washing, thereby preventing the chapping which she so much dreads. Clean rind pieces left from cooking I shall place in a glass jar, covering with alcohol, thereby manufacturing a superior quality of lemon essence. As a breakfast appetizer I shall remove the rind and pith from three lemons then slice thin and stew with powdered sugar. Surely I should be "pennywise and pound foolish" to save at the present time, my lemons.

La Grippe Again.

The re-appearance of the "GRIP" calls to mind the experience of Jas. O. Jones, publisher of the *Leader*, Mexia, Texas. He was sick in bed for ten days with the grip during its prevalence a year or two ago. Later in the season he had a second attack. He says: "In the latter case I used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and with considerable success, I think, only being in bed a little over two days. The second attack, I am satisfied, would have been equally as bad as the first, but for the use of this remedy." It should be borne in mind that the grip is much the same as a very severe cold and requires precisely the same treatment. When you wish to cure a cold quickly and effectually give this remedy a trial. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray.

An Important License Money Case.

A Lock Haven special of January 4, says: Judge Mayer has rendered an opinion concerning liquor license fees which is of interest all over the state. The city treasurer of Lock Haven said that all the liquor license fees were paid to the county treasurer, who got a large commission for handling the money, and he asked the court to stop the practice. The Judge decided that only the liquor license money that belongs to the county shall be paid to the county Treasurer, and what belongs to the city shall be paid directly to the City Treasurer. This opinion deprives the County Treasurer of a snug source of revenue, and transfers it to the City Treasurer.

"During the epidemic of la grippe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy took the lead here and was much better liked than other cough medicines." H. M. Bangs, druggist. Chatsworth, Ill. The grip is much the same as a very severe cold and requires precisely the same treatment. This Remedy is prompt and effectual and will prevent any tendency of the disease toward pneumonia. For sale at J. D. Murray's Drugstore, Centre Hall and Wm. Pealer, Druggist, Spring Mills.

Must be Observed.

The school directors of Tyrone have notified the tobacco dealers of that town that the law prohibiting the sale of cigarettes, etc., must be observed, and in case of violation of the same by selling to scholars of the school, the offenders will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke your Lif Away

is the truthful startling title of a little book that tells all about No-to-bac, the wonderful, harmless *Guaranteed* tobacco habit cure. The cost is trifling and the man who wants to quit and can't runs no physical or financial risk in using "No-to bac." Sold by all druggists.

Book at Drug Stores or by mail free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.

—Boys suits $1,37, overcoats $1.62, Ladies coats very cheap, at C. P. Longs.

AARONSBURG.

Items of Interest from our Correspondent.

After spending the holidays in town, Mrs. Rodgers and son have again gone back to Bellefonte.

Jared Harper and his niece, Blanche Cronmiller, both of Bellefonte, were visiting at D. H. Rote's place. They had been to Rebersburg attending the funeral of Mr Harper's aunt, Mrs. Kreamer.

George W. Kiester sold his house in town to Allen Hosterman, so that Al. will move to town in the spring.

John Bower, son of Charles Bower, purshased Charles Bell's house on Second street and will take possession on April next.

Mrs. Ida Ardrey has moved into the gate house vacated by W. C. Wyle, and will gather in the tolls for the company in the future.

Mrs. John Gisewite, living about two miles east of town, died on the 6th inst. and was buried on the 10th inst. She was a sister of Daniel Wolf, of this place, George Wolf, of near Woodward, and Mrs. Jacob Condo of Boalsburg.

John Jordan and his family who were brought from Lock Haven some weeks ago, and whom the poor overseers were keeping at the hotel, have been moved into the poor house.

James L. Ettinger bought about a ton of tobacco from George Smull of Brush Valley, and now has a number of men at work making it into cigars.

The job of papering in the Lutheran church was inferior work as it is cracking loose and falling off in large patches. It will all have to be taken off and papered over.

An Important Decision.

Judge F. Linletter, in the common piear court, at Philadelphia, rendered a decision Thursday morning, in the contested election case, that practically changes the way in which a voter can mark the ballot. Judge Finletter's decision was- "It is within the keeping of the intention of the act, and the intention of the voter and in aid of the exercise of the franchise of voting, to hold that where the voter marks an individual, and also marks the head of a group, that the marking of the individual shall prevail, and the marking of the group, so far as the same officers are concerned, shall be inoperative and void."

Evening Services.

There will be services in the Reformed church at Centre Hall every evening next week.

—Do you need a pair of heavy rubber boots or shoes, or anything else in that line? Go to Mingle's, Bellefonte. No better assortment.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, is making a big reduction in price on all lines of Goods. A big chance for purchases.

—Pork, beef, lard, and all kinds of dried fruit wanted at the "Store on the Hill."—C. P. Long & Co.

SALVATION OIL

TRADE MARK

Has made many friends. Why? Because it is the best and cheapest liniment sold. It kills pain!

SALVATION OIL

is sold by all dealers for 25c

Substitutes are mostly cheap imitations of good articles. Don't take them. Insist on getting SALVATION OIL, or you will be disappointed.

CHEW LANGE'S PLUGS, The Great Tobacco Antidote!—Price 10 Cts. At all dealers.

Have You Read

THE TIMES

THIS MORNING

o—o—o—o

THE TIMES is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspaper published in Pennsylvania. Its discussion of public men and public measures is in the interest of public integrity, honest government and prosperous industry, and it knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public issues. In the broadest and best sense a family and general newspaper.

THE TIMES aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it, and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a great metropolitan newspaper. Specimen copies of any edition will be sent free to any one sending their address.

TERMS—DAILY, $3.00 per annum; $1 00 for four months; 30 cents per month; delivered by carriers for 6 cents per week. SUNDAY EDITION, twenty-four large, handsome pages—168 columns, elegantly illustrated, $2.00 per annum; 5 cents per copy. Daily and Sunday, $5.00 per annum; 50 cents per month. WEEKLY EDITION, 50 cents per annum.

Address all letteers to

THE TIMES,
Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED To sell 72 World's Fair Photographs in book form can make good wages —Outfit 40 cents

GLOBE LITHOGRAPHING & PBINTING CO. 610 ASHLAND BLOCK, CHICAGO.

A Great Opportunity!

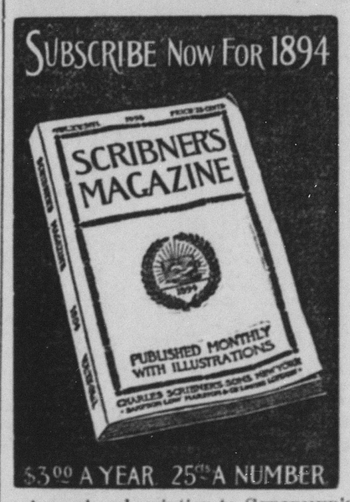
Our immense stock of Fall and Winter Goods are now in, consisting of Clothing, Overcoats, Dry Goods, the finest selections of Dress Goods ever displayed in this valley, Boots and Shoes, etc. These goods are first-class, and everything of this seasons production. We are offering all our goods at low prices and are

AT OUR OLD TRICKS!

That of selling the best of everything in our store at prices that dont suit our competitors, but please the buyers immensely.

HARPER & KREAMER, CENTRE HALL.

We are offering most valuable and useful Premiums. Did you get a Card? Ask for one.



A year's subscription to SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE will bring into your home twelve monthly numbers, aggregating over 1500 pages of the best and most interesting reading, and more than 700 beautiful illustrations.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GEORGE W. CABLE will begin in the January number a romance entitled "John March, Southerner."

Two other important serials have been engaged: J. M. BARRIE, author of the famous "Little Minister," has written a new novel, the first since that famous story. GEORGE MEREDITH, the great English novelist, has in preparation a novel entitled "The Amazing Marriage."

SHORT STORIES will be abundant. W. D. HOWELLS, MISS ELLIOT, W. H. BISHOP, LUDOVIC BOURGET, JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS and many new writers will contribute.

STUDIES OF AMERICAN LIFE will be an important feature, including Newport, Bar Harbor, Lenox, etc., and the West.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS will be even more numerous and beautiful than ever. A series of frontis pieces chosen by Philip Gilbert Hamerton will be especially notable.

COMPLETE PROSPECTUS SENT ON REQUEST.

Special Offer: The numbers for 1893 and a subscription for 1894, - - $ 4 50
The same, with back numbers, bound in cloth, - - - - - 6 00
Sample Copy, 10 cents.

Charles Scribner's Sons,
743 Broadway, N. Y.

A BREAKFAST APPETITE
CAN BEST BE AIDED BY
THE NEWS OF THE WORLD
CONCISELY TOLD AND BRIGHTLY COMMENTED UPON.

THE PATRIOT is the only complete morning newspaper that reaches Central Pennsylvania at an early hour of the day.

It is one of the foremost Democratic newspapers in the State and the only one printed at the State Capital, the official and political centre of the Commonwealth.

It prints the news, receiving it over its own wires through the extraordinary facilities of the great Press Associations, aided by its own correspondents.

THE PATRIOT is Democratic to the core. It is opposed to bosses and an enemy of corrupt monopolies. It isn't afraid to fight the wrong; it never hesitates to speak for the right.

It makes a specialty of department news and gives more each day than all the other State papers combined.

The leading question during the winter will be Tariff Reform. In November next Pennsylvania will elect a Governor, members of Congress, and a State Legislature. The man who desires to keep informed must read, and the man who reads should get THE PATRIOT, daily or weekly,

To place THE PATRIOT in the hands of a yet larger constituency we will send the DAILY from now until March 1, 1895, by mail to any new subscriber on receipt of FIVE DOLLARS. The WEEKLY will be sent to any new subscriber from now until March 1, 1895, on receipt of ONE DOLLAR

THE PATRIOT is the best advertising medium in Pennsylvania outside of Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

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DAILY, every week-day morning in the year, $5 a year.

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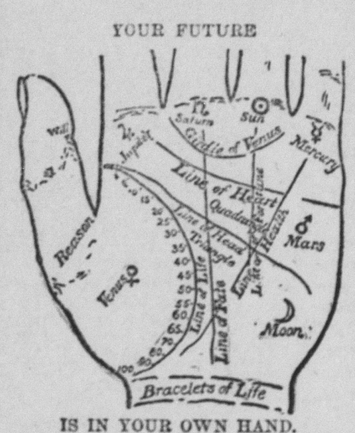
THE PATRIOT COMPANY,
HARRISBURG, PENN'A.

The persistent cough which usually follows an attack of the grip can be permanently cured by taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. W. A. McGuire, of Mc Kay, Ohio, says: "La Grippe left me with a severe cough. After using several different medicines without relief, I tried Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which effected a permanent cure. I have also found it to be without an equal for children, when troubled with colds or croup. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist, Centre Hall and Wm. Pealer, Druggist, Spring Mills.

—All the news, the REPORTER.

YOUR FUTURE



IS IN YOUR OWN HAND.

Palmistry assumes to tell what the lines in your hand indicate. It will amuse you, if nothing more. The above diagram almost explains itself. The length of the LINE OF LIFE indicates probable age to which you will live. Each BRACELET gives you thirty years. Well-marked LINE OF HEAD denotes brain power; clear LINE OF FORTUNE, fame or riches. Both combined mean success in life; but you must keep up with modern ideas to win it. You will find plenty of these in Demorest's Family Magazine, so attractively presented that every member of the family is entertained. It is a dozen magazines in one. A CLEAR LINE OF HEART bespeaks tenderness; a straight LINE OF FATE, peaceful life; the reverse if crooked. A well-defined LINE OF HEALTH spares you doctors' bills; so will the health hints in Demorest's. No other magazine publishes so many stories to interest the home circle. You will be subject to extremes of high spirits or despondency if you have the GIRDLE OF VENUS well marked; keep up your spirits by having Demorest's Magazine to read. By subscribing to it for 1894 you will receive a gallery of exquisite works of art of great value, besides the superb premium picture, 17x22 inches, "I'm a Daisy!" which is almost a real baby, and equal to the original oil painting which cost $300; and you will have a magazine that cannot be equaled by any in the world for its beautiful illustrations and subject matter, that will keep you posted on all the topics of the day, and all the fads, and different items of interest about the household, besides furnishing interesting reading matter, both grave and gay, for the whole family; and while Demorest's is not a fashion magazine, its fashion pages are perfect, and you get with it, free of cost, all the patterns you wish to use during the year, and in any size you choose. Send in your subscription at once, only $2.00, and you will really get over $25.00 in value. Address the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York. If you are unacquainted with the Magazine, send for a specimen copy. A large QUADRANGLE means honesty; a large TRIANGLE, generosity; long FIRST DIVISION OF THUMB, strong will; LONG SECOND DIVISION, reasoning faculty. The MOUNT OF JUPITER betokens ambition; that of SATURN, prudence; the SUN, love of splendor; MARS, courage; MOON, imagination; VENUS, love of pleasure; and MERCURY, intelligence. Take our advice as above and you will be sure to possess the last and most valuable quality.

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$3 SHOE WILL NOT RIP.

Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair.

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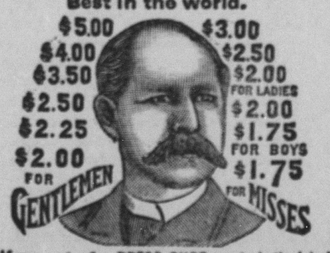

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Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. jan92

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New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements Good table and moderate charges.

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Free bus to and from all trains.

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Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

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LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

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Fall term opens Sept. 14, 1892. Examinations for admission, June 16, and Sept. 13. Commencement week June 12-15, 1892. For Catalogue or other information, address

GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest,
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Of the Non-pull-out Bow

The great watch saver. Saves the watch from thieves and falls—cannot be pulled off the case—costs nothing extra.

The bow has a groove on each end. A collar runs down inside the pendant (stem) and fits into the grooves, firmly locking the bow to the pendant, so that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.

Can only be had with cases stamped with this trade mark.

Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases are now fitted with this great bow (ring). They look and wear like solid gold cases. Cost only about half as much, and are guaranteed for twenty years. Sold only through watch dealers. Remember the name

Non-pull-out

Keystone Watch Case Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect November 15, 1891.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.55 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.20 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p m., New York, 10.08 p. m., Baltimore, 7 20 p. m., Washington at 8 37 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and pas enger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8 02 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.38 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m., week days, 10 35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.04 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.,

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.45 a m, Willkesbarre 10 15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 a m; Washington at 11.05 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 6.04 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2 00 p. m Supday, Philadelphia 4.40 p m. week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.12 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.40 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.				Eastward.		
P M	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P.M.	P M
1 58		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
2 08		5 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 28	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 22
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5 50 and 7.40 p m. turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m. 10 20 a m. 5.02 p m, 6.06 p m, and 8 00 p m

For rates; maps, etc., call on agent, or address Thos. E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth ave., Pittsburg.

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Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. D. Murray.

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TRUE & CO., Box 400, Augusta, Maine.

THE NEWS.

The bodies of the ten sailors recovered from the wrecked steamship Jason were buried at Wellfleet, Mass.——Charley Slusher of Louisville, Charles Vokes, of Covington, fought with five-ounce gloves for a purse of $500 and the lightweight championship of Kentucky. The fight took place three miles from Louisville. Slusher won in the thirtieth round.——James S. Irwin, one of the oldest and best-known lawyers in Illinois, died in Pittsfield, aged seventy-four. He was a personal friend of and associate with Lincoln and Douglass.——Receivers were appointed in Albuquerque, N. M., for the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.——A banquet was given in Quebec to Hon. Wilfred Laurier the Liberal leader.——Dr. W. H. Waters, who interfered in a duel between Charles Clay and Aaron Shannon, in Texas, was killed.——Thomas and Kate Kinney, an aged couple living in Orange, near West Haven, Ct., were burned to death in their home.——J. R. Milsap, dealer in boots and shoes in Paris, Texas, assigned his stock to James T. Hoover for the protection of home creditors to the amount of $11,426.——Hon. Marius Schoonmaker, of Kingston, N. Y., died at the age of eighty-three years.

A burglar, who says he is Simon Wisman, of Philadelphia, was captured while escaping from the house of Philip Cohen, in Boston, where his presence had been discovered. He says he is thirty-seven years old, and he has the sallow appearance of a person who has been in confinement for a long time.——Fire destroyed the Opera House block in Sedalia, Mo. Seven business houses were burned.——The jail of Mineral county, W. Va., at Keyser, was broken by five prisoners, all of whom made good their escape. One of them was Wm. Rhine, a crazy man, who tried to wreck a West Virginia Central Railway train a few days ago and afterwards tried to swallow a red-hot poker. Four of the five, including Rhine were recaptured.——Governor Peck, of Wisconsin, denounced the American Protective Association as a revival of the Know-nothing movement.——Judgments amounting to $15,000 having been entered against J. M. Harris, a ready-made clothing dealer of Coudersport, Pa., the store was closed by the sheriff. Levi Harris, a brother of the proprietor, holds the largest claim.——Two miners, named Peter Leavitz and John Zinka, both Polanders, were killed in the Twin Shaft at Pittstown, Pa., by a fall of coal and rock. They were engaged at the time in propping an unsafe roof in one of the lower lifts in the shaft.

The National Bank of Augusta, Ga., and the Planters' Loan and Savings Bank will be conducted under one management, an arrangement having been made between H. B. Plant, of New York and J. B. White, of Augusta, large stockholders in the respective institutions.——Daniel Webster was killed, and his wife and three children poisoned, in Geneva county, Ala., by eating cheese from a zinc vessel.——The Pan-American Railway was sold by the sheriff of Victory county, Tex., for $11,000.——Mayor Wanser, of Jersey City, has ordered the street and water commissioners removed from office for malfeasance.——Miss Huldah Arnold, a Quakeress, died at Milford, Mass., aged 102.——Daniel Moore, a loom boss at Wilson's woolen mill, at Trenton, committed suicide by throwing himself between two huge cog wheels in the power-room. He has been sick with the grip, and was crazed with suffering. He leaves a widow and two small children.——John M. Cronkhite, proprietor of the famous trout pavilion at Kaatskill Bay, Lake George, is dead, aged seventy-one years. He was one of the best-known hotel men in Northern New York.

Four men were killed and a number injured in a collision between two freight trains, near Lawrence, Kansas.——The Easton Trust Company, of Easton, Pa., as trustee for the holders of $50,000 in bonds of National Switch and Signal Company, of South Easton, foreclosed the mortgage, owing to the Switch Company having defaulted on the payment of the $1,500 interest due October 1st, 1893. The company was started three years ago.——The Park Hotel in Shamokin, Pa., was totally destroyed by fire. The inmates were obliged to make hasty exit from the burning building, but no one was injured. Loss $10,000.——At Cleveland, Ohio, men and women proceeded to the City Hall, and when told there was no work or provisions for them, denounced the city government and threatened trouble.——The Montgomery Iron Company, of Port Kennedy, Pa., made an assignment. Liabilities, $330,000.——William D. Lovitt, a shipowner, and reputed to be the wealthiest man in Nova Scotia, died of pneumonia.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES

Barbara F. Daubner, of Elizabeth, N. J., fell over a stove at her home and was fatally injured.

Richard Kittenreiner, an electric light lineman of St. Louis, was killed by the fall of a pole.

Three large buildings in San Francisco, composing what is known as "Printers' Row," were burned, the loss reaching about $2.0,000.

Wm. Rindig was found burned to death in a bon-fire, near Middletown, Pa. It is supposed that he fell in the fire when drunk and was unable to help himself.

A portion of a bridge over the Westfield river, at Chester, Mass., was carried away by ice, blocking the traffic of the Boston and Albany Railroad.

Part of the west wall of the dining-room building at the Wernersville Asylum, Wernersville, Pa., collapsed owing to the high winds. It will delay the work of putting on the roof.

As a train of loaded coal cars was passing over the private bridge of Birmingham & Keating, over the Des Moines river, at Boone, Iowa, one of the spans gave way and the cars were piled in the river below. Wm. Palmer, a brakeman, was caught in the wreck and killed.

A despatch from Ithaca, New York, says that the body of Miss Yearing, who was drowned in Cayuga Lake several weeks ago, was washed ashore near McKinney's Station on the Auburn branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Mrs. Yearing went rowing with Instructor Merriman, of Cornell College, some six weeks ago, and failed to return. They were undoubtedly drowned together by the capsizing of their boat.

INCOME TAX.

Decision of the Ways and Means Committee.

2 PER CENT. ON INCOMES.

Ten Cents More a Gallon on Whisky, Including That in Hand, and Two Cents a Pack on Playing Cards. The Vote was Six to Five.

A two per cent. tax on incomes above $4,000, an additional tax of 10 cents a gallon on whisky and a tax of two cents a pack on playing cards was the decision reached by the Democratic members of the ways and means committee.

This conclusion was not unexpected, inasmuch as the committee have been known for some time to be evenly divided on the proposition to tax incomes, with Mr. Turner, of Georgia, occupying the only position of doubt.

The committee met at the Treasury Department at 4 o'clock and determined to settle the question of an income tax before adjournment. It was represented by such of the gentlemen as favored the proposition that a general income tax would yield the government an annual revenue of $30,000,000; that making the exemptions $4,00 would limit it to a class amply able to afford it, and that in view of the large deficit that will be caused by the reduction in customs duties there was no alternative but to adopt it. Some of the gentlemen who opposed the tax argued at length that the political effect would be fatal to the Democratic party, and that it would be better to limit the tax to corporations only and raise the additional revenue necessary from other sources.

Mr. Cockran, of New York, insisted that an income tax ought to be laid upon all incomes whether large or small, and that any other course was unwise and undemocratic, in that it did not fall on all alike.

THE VOTE 6 TO 5.

When Chairman Wilson put the proposition to a vote, 6 of the 11 Representatives present voted aye. These were Messrs. McMillin, Bynum, Tarsney, Whiting, Bryan and Turner, and it was carried. The tax applies to the net earnings of corporations as well as to private incomes. It does not, however, apply to inheritences, although that suggestion was one of the earliest advanced when the matter first came up for consideration in the committee a month ago.

The additional tax of 10 cents a gallon on whiskey includes whiskey now in bond. With a view to making the tax fall as lightly as possible upon the owners of this whiskey it was decided to extend the bonded period to eight years. It is now three years. It was decided that the allowance for "outage" shall be limited to six years. The term "outage" is technically used to express the liquor that is lost by evaporation and from other causes after its manufacture.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Senate.

15th Day.—The session of the Senate only lasted 1 hour and 20 minutes, and half of that time was given to the consideration of executive business. Nothing of any public interest took place in the open session, except the offering of a resolution on the Hawaiian question by Mr. Frye, a member of the committee on foreign relations, which is now investigating that subject.

16th Day.—The public session of the Senate occupied only an hour and an additional ten minutes in executive session closed up the labors of the day. There were only two matters of public interest in the proceedings. One was a resolution offered by Mr. Hoar, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the sums paid out of the Treasury to Mr. Blount as commissioner to Hawaii, and as to his authority for making such payment. The other was a motion made by Mr. Gray to take up for consideration the House bill to repeal the federal election laws. Mr. Hoar's resolution went over without debate.

17th Day.—The United States Senate was not in session to-day.

House.

15th Day.—The only business accomplished by the House was to swear in Mr. Adams, a successor to the late Representative O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, and to act on the resignation of Representative Fellows and Fitch, of New York. Contrary to expectation the tariff bill was not called up although Mr. Wilson sat patiently waiting his opportunity the whole time being spent in filibustering on the Hawaiian matter.

16th Day.—In the House, Mr. Boutelle adopted the same tactics as on Wednesday, and started the Hawaiian ball rolling by trying to obtain the floor for his resolution censuring the President. The question of consideration being raised by Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, the House settled down to a series of unproductive roll-calls until 1:40 o'clock, when as the Republicans declined to vote and the Democrats were unable to place on record a quorum of their own, the fight was given up for the day and the House adjourned.

17th Day.—The house gave another demonstration of its inability to transact public business against the will of an active and hostile minority. After a session of four hours spent in an attempt to reach a vote on a report of the Committee on Rules, it was realized that, in the absence of some forty or fifty Democratic members, and with the Republicans to a man declining to vote, it was impossible to make any progress, and that there was nothing left but to adjourn.

OLIVER TWIST PEACHED.

A Boy Used by a Gang of Burglars Betrays Them to the Police.

A telegram from Weston, W. Va., says a bad gang of burglars and housebreakers, who have been operating in Lewis and Braxton counties for several weeks, have been rounded up through the confession of a thirteen-year-old boy John Sims, who was employed by the gang to enter houses for them, after the fashion of Oliver Twist. Wednesday night the gang wanted Sims to enter Harrison and Warren's hardware store. The boy refused, when they made him drunk, and put him through a window, making him open a door. For this treatment the boy divulged their names to the authorities, and they were arrested.

THREE DIED WITH HIM.

The Awful Deed of Drunken Madman at Omaha.

A fire in a cottage owned by John Cummings, at Omaha, Neb., at about 2.15 in the morning resulted in four fatalities. The fire was quickly extinguished by the department and four bodies were discovered huddled together in the corner of the bedroom. They were the remains of Mr. John Cummings and wife, one child three years old, and Mrs. Margaret Fox, mother of Mrs. Cummings. Coroner Maul was summoned and took charge of the remains.

The story of the fire, as related by Tommie Fox, grandchild of Margaret Fox, is a peculiar one. Mr. John Cummings had been ill in the bedroom adjoining the sitting room in which the family were seated at the time. The child was with the father. Tommie Fox said the mother, who was reading a book, rose from beside the stove and went in the room. Mr. Cummings overturned the lamp, which was standing on the center table, and the house immediately took fire. Mr. Cummings closed the bedroom door and according to the story of the boy, held it tightly shut. The four human beings were penned up and could not escape. They were burned to a crisp.

Mr. Nathan, a next-door neighbor, heard a woman cry: "My child, my child is burning!" and, looking out of the window of his house, he saw the mother trying to raise the window and make her escape with the child in her arms.

It was, however, impossible for her to get out, and she soon disappeared from the sight of Mr. Nathan, who rushed to give the alarm to neighbors, and if possible, to rescue the ill-fated prisoners. No help was able to reach the unfortunates, however, until the flames had been subdued by the firemen, and then a horrible and piteous spectacle met their gaze. Four skeletons, with nearly all of the flesh burned from the bones, were lying together in the corner. According to the story of the boy he endeavored to open the door and release those in the burning room, but in vain. When the fire burst into the room in which he was, he was driven into the street.

Cummings was a heavy drinker, and had been suffering from excessive drinking for some time. It is supposed that he had an attack of delirium tremens, and was in an insane state when he committed the awful deed. The damage done to the house was slight, the fire scarcely getting beyond the room where the tragedy occurred. The bed and other furniture were consumed.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The Crane Iron Company's furnace at Macungie, Pennsylvania, which has been banked since the Lehigh Valley strike began, was put in blast again.

The Warren Foundry, at Phillipsburg, New Jersey, announces a 10 per cent reduction in wages, which the three hundred employes will probably accept.

The riverside Steel Works, at Benwood, Ohio, have closed down for an indefinite period. Six hundred people are out of employment.

Regular meetings of the various orders in the Railroad Federation were held in Easton Pa., but nothing was said or done about another strike in the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

The Iron Car Company, a new organization which supplants the Iron Car Equipment Company, announces that the works in Huntingdon, Penna., will resume at an early date.

The Cleveland Rolling Mill Company has shut down its wire mills in Cleveland, Ohio. The big sheet mill has been closed indefinitely. Eight hundred men are affected.

J. S. Barnett, proprietor of a tannery in Little Falls, New York, has notified his 400 employes that their wages will be reduced 10 per cent., owing to the dullness of trade.

A dispatch from Bellaire, Ohio, says that the 1600 coal miners in that vicinity have decided to strike this week against the proposed cut in their wages from 70 to 60 cents per ton, the latter being the price paid the West Virginia miners.

The firemen employed on the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad claim that the Receiver of the company has made wholesale cuts in wages, disregarding a yearly contract, and they propose to submit the matter to Judge Hicks, of the United States Court, at Toledo.

The United States Court at St. Louis, received a petition from the employes of the "Clover Leaf," asking that it "allow them to receive living wages." They claim that "the Receiver has reduced wages systematically until at present it is impossible for some to provide for their families."

A Denver despatch says that the Arkansas Valley smelter in Leadville will be started up next week and that city will then be able to give all its idle men employment. "Recent developments indicate the discovery of gold in the veins that will allow the mine owners to produce at a profit in spite of the low prices of silver.

END OF THE BIG STAMPS.

Their Issue Ended With the Death of the Old Year.

Postmaster-General Bissell has given his last order for the printing of the Columbian postage stamps, known in the department as the "big Columbians." This order was for 165,000,000, and it completes the 2,000,000,000 contracted for by Mr. Wanamaker.

The following circular has been sent to postmasters in this connection:

"Attention is invited to the following facts relative to Columbian stamps and envelopes:

"First—They will be good for postage without limit of time.

"Second.—None will be furnished to postmasters after December 30, 1893.

"Third—These stamps have been purposely sent to postmasters without requisitions from them, and all requisitions have been filled with these stamps exclusively between November 18 and December 30, 893.

"Fourth—The stamps so supplied must be kept for sale, as permission will not be given to return them or the Columbian envelopes for credit on the pretext that there is no sale for the particular issue. It is only by depleting their stock by sale that other stamps will be furnished."

All postmasters are treated alike as to this series of stamped paper.

MID-WINTER FAIR.

California's Great Exposition Opened to the Public.

INAUGURATION DELAYED.

A Magnificent Show in Golden Gate Park, Overlooking the Pacific Ocean--Oriental Architecture and Western Products.

The California Exposition has been informally opened in Golden Gate Park. The magic city sprung into existence in the space of but five months. The stars and stripes floates from the flagpole of every building on the ground, and bunting and banners are to be seen in all directions.

It was only in the latter part of last May, when the end of the Chicago Fair was in view, that some Californians in Chicago conceived the idea of having a fair in San Francisco. Shortly afterward it was decided to go ahead in the matter and Golden Gate Park was selected as the location for the fair, conceded by all to be one of the prettiest spots on the face of the globe. On the 24th of August, in the presence of fully 80,000 people, the enterprise was inaugurated by turning the first shovelful of earth, immediately after which the work of grading commenced, followed in a few weeks by the inauguration of work on the five main structures.

THE BUILDINGS.

These are the Administration, Manufacturers and Liberal Arts, Agricultural and Horticultural, Fine Arts and Mechanic Arts Buildings, all of which are grouped around a parallelogram in centre of which is an electric tower over 250 feet in height, several artistically ornamental fountains, statuary and a wealth of palms, flowers and shrubs. This is known as the grand court. Many buildings surrounding the court and scattered in every direction over 160 acres, are special buildings erected by the different States, counties and concessions, (erected at the cost of the States, counties or individuals,) for their exclusive exhibits.

The Manufacturers and Liberal Arts Building is the largest in the grounds. Its dimensions are 462x237 feet, covering 101,784 square feet of ground. This building is Moorish in design, with all the picturesque effects which that style of architecture readily lends itself.

The Mechanical Arts Building, second largest, is a scructure 450 feet long by 200 wide. It is nearly pure Indian in design and highly artistic in its rich oriental style. The grand entrance, in the centre of the building, is rectangular in form and is covered with rich decoration.

By far the most striking architectural feature of the exposition is the Horticultural and Agricultural Building. It is in the Spanish mission style and is a low roof design, so much in favor on this coast. The great dome is 100 feet in diameter by 100 feet in height, and around this dome on the outside is a roof-garden. The extreme dimensions of the main building and annex are 400 feet in length by 190 feet in width. This structure contains greatest display of the products of the soil of California ever put together, and that is synonymous with saying that it is such a display of agricultural and horticultural material as the United States has never seen placed on exhibition.

The Fine Arts Building is intended for a permanent structure, constructed of brick and iron. It is simple in plan, being a rectangle, 120 feet long by 60 feet wide. The brick walls on the side are 40 feet high and to the apex of the pyramid it is 81 feet. It is an example of Egyptian architecture and the sculpture and columns are in harmony with it. The interior is arranged in two stories and representing the "stepped" construction of the pyramids.

The Administration Building, which contains the offices of the exposition management, the department of publicity and promotion, the foreign department, assembly-rooms for foreign commissioners, president's headquarters, the postoffice and information bureau, is the smallest of the five principal buildings, but the form of the structure is such that it is one of the most imposing. The design is oriental in outline, and in the detail of its ornamentation is undoubtedly Siamese. It consists of a centre square structure covered by a lofty and highly ornamental dome, with four pavilions, one on each angle of the square. This building, like its namesake at the Columbian Exposition, which faced the Grand basin, is directly in the rear of the allegorical fountain. In this the sculpture has tried to tell the whole history of the State, and much can be read from its design.

The concessional features of the Midwinter Exposition are both numerous and interesting. There is a modest counterpart of the great Ferris Wheel of the World's Fair in the Firth Wheel, which is 125 feet in height. There are Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiian, Esquimaux, Indian and German villages, an ostrich farm, a Colorado gold mine, a scenic railway, a Santa Barbara aquarium containing a dozen sea lions, a reproduction of old Cairo, a Turkish theatre, a moorish mirror maze, a reproduction of the celebrated Prater of Vienna, a Tomale house, a reproduction of Anna Hathaway's cottage, and last but by no means least, a '49 mining camp. This camp occupies a space 450 feet long and 250 feet wide. In the centre of the camp is a street 450 feet long, lined on each side with old-time shanties, which do service as newspaper offices, saloons, hotels, theatres and gambling-houses, as in the days of yore representing a typical mining town.

One of the most active aids to President Peixoto's cause is Minister Mendonca, of Brazil. He makes frequent trips to New York, and his unsleeping vigilance and secrecy of movement have spoiled many a well-laid plan to send aid to the rebels.

Jean Ingelow appears to be a very hospitable woman. She gives a dinner-party three times a week. Her guests are 12 poor people just discharged from the London hospitals.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State

The Republican State Convention, in session at Harrisburg, nominated Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Susquehanna county, for Congressman-at-Large to succeed the late General William Lilly.

Judge Clayton, at Media, appointed a commissioner to determine the sanity of Professor Swithin C. Shortlidge.

County Commissioner Allen was arrested at Pottsville on the charge of perjury.

W. W. Murphy was arrested in South Bethlehem on the charge of robbing the house of R. J. Thompson, of Melrose.

A Coroner's jury at Scranton, finds that John Page was killed at Mayfield, by Michael Lick. The latter has disappeared.

Representatives of several potteries met at Pittsburg and decided to present to the National Potters' Convention, which meets in Washington, a proposition for the adoption throughout the country of the English wage scale.

Two cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis have been discovered in the family of Martin Madara, of South Shamokin. The victims are the two sons and they are in a precarious condition. These are the only cases of spotted fever known to exist in Shamokin during the past twenty-five years.

Cumberland County Agricultural Society met in Carlisle and organized by electing Charles H. Mullin, president; W. H. McCrea, secretary; John Stock, treasurer; superintendent, W. H. Miller. The directors are Charles H. Mullin, J. H. Bosler, W. E. Miller, I. Brenneman, W. H. Stonesifer, Niles M. Fissel, G. W. Rinesmith, E. J. McCune, W. Coffey, Joseph Woodburn and Theodore Cornman, Esq. The date of holding the fair was fixed for September 25, 26, 27 and 28.

A bold robbery occurred about two miles west of Selin's Grove at a cross roads post-office named Kantz. I. B. Romig has a country store at this point. The robbers forced an entrance to the store and got away with perhaps $400 worth of gold watches and miscellaneous pieces of jewelry. A reward of $100 dollars is offered for their capture.

At Media attorneys for Professor S. C. Shortlidge petitioned Judge Clayton for the appointment of a lunacy commission, but the Court deferred action.

Nearly all of the iron and steel plants in and around Pittsburg resumed operations, in most cases at reduced wages.

The proposition to issue $6,00,000 worth of bonds for improvements is agitating Pittsburg citizens.

Masked men assaulted John Clark at West Pittston and robbed him of $26 and a gold watch.

Intoxicated Polanders had a free fight on Whisky Hill, near Wilkes-Barre, in which one man was fatally and a dozen seriously injured.

Henry Ballman hanged himself at Williamsport while temporarily insane from the grip.

Hon. Martin Bell, of Hollidaysburg, was installed President Judge of the Blair County Courts.

A Lehigh passenger train and a Pennsylvania freight collided near Brick Mountain Station and several passengers were slightly injured.

General Robert G. Cox, for twenty-one years Prothonotary of Tioga County, was succeeded in that office by ex-Sheriff Francis M. Sheffer.

At the firemen's convention, Samuel M. Wagoner was re-elected chief engineer of the fire department of Mechanicsburg.

Benjamin Erb, Jr., of Hampden Township, had his left hand so seriously injured by a fodder cutter that it had to be amputated.

With a population of 16,000 the death rate of Pottstown for the year 1893 was as follows: Males, 64; females, 69; children under 15 years of age, 86; total, 189.

FIRE'S AWFUL WORK.

Two People Burned to Death and Five Fatally Injured.

The New Year was little more than twenty-four hours old when Buffalo, N. Y., was visited by one of the most fatal fires in her history. The scene of the holocaust was Mrs. Annie Hackett's lodging house, 12 Swan street, a four-story brick building of the tumble-down order. The first floor was used for a saloon and restaurant, the second and third floors were used for sleeping rooms. The beds were in little compartments and like box stalls in a stable.

Shortly before 3 o'clock people passing heard the large panes of glass in the saloon crack and a moment later a cloud of thick black smoke and a tongue of flame darted out of the place. Almost at the same time the front and side windows of the lodging house seemed to be alive with panic-stricken people. They rushed from one window to the other and called piteously to the crowd to help them to escape from the blazing building.

There were no ladders anywhere, no fire escapes on the building, no way to save the frenzied occupants. Two people were burned and about twenty others badly injured, at least five of whom are likely to die.

SHOOTING WAS GENERAL.

Three Men Killed in Separate Affrays in an Alabama County.

News comes from Tallapoosa county, Ala., of three serious shooting affrays. At Denver, Jim Street and John Perryman, highly connected young men, were the principals in an impromptu duel, the result of a quarrel. Street was fatally wounded. Perryman is under arrest.

At Reedtown, a party of young men, who were drinking and having a good time, got into a general fight. Pistol bullets flew thick and fast. J. F. Golding was killed and another man wounded. It is not known who fired the fatal shot.

At Dadeville, the county-seat of Tallapoosa, county, Deputy Sheriff J. A. Carlisle, shot and killed John Hogan, who was under arrest and resisted. Hogan had cut another man, and en route to jail drew his knife on Carlisle and cut him severely, when the officer shot him dead.

CABLE SPARKS.

Cholera, which it was thought had been effectually stamped out at Liege has again appeared.

The Matabeles have been completely subjugated. King Lobenguia has fled and his warriors scattered.

It is thought that there will soon be a decisive struggle at Rio Janeiro, as the government and batteries are being greatly strengthened.

Threats to destroy various public buildings in Paris are continually being made by anarchists, and the alertness of officials is annoying to the public.

George William Eustis, brother of the American ambassador to France, has arrived in Paris. It is his intention to lease a residence there for three years.

A pamphlet urging France to form an alliance with Spain and Morocco to command the Mediterranean sea has attracted considerable attention in Paris.

The police at Beziers, France, have learned that the alleged bomb explosion that occurred in the church there during the service of midnight mass was the work of a practical joker who set off a squib.

The London Times, in an article on Norway and Sweden, says that if the approaching election in Norway should be carried by the radicals the King may be forced to use arms to compel Norway to remain in the union.

Rioting has been renewed in Sicily against the Octroi tax and in a conflict with troops four persons were killed. Frontier garrisons having been depleted to strengthen the army in Sicily, additional troops have been called out and it is expected that this action will increase the friction.

WHOLE FAMILY POISONED.

A Man and a Servant Girl Found Dead—His Wife Unconscious.

The home of George W. Reed, Independence, Kan., manager of the Long-Bell Lumber Company, was broken into by Al Brown, Mr. Reed's son-in-law, and neighbors who had become suspicious that all was not right in the house, no one having been seen stirring since Saturday evening. The discovery made was horrifying. The body of Mr. Reed was found sitting in a chair before a hot stove fed by natural gas. It was clothed only in a night shirt.

The dead body of Edith Scott, a domestic, was found lying on the floor of her room. Mrs. Reed and her five-year-old son were found in bed, the mother unconscious, and the boy in a dying condition. Mrs. Reed may possibly recover.

Asphyxiation, accidental poisoning and foul play are the theories current, but the two gas stoves were burning at full force and the fact that no bruises or marks were found on either of the dead, rendered all theories almost incredible. This leaves accidental poisoning as the only cause to accept.

Mr. Reed and Miss Scott had plainly been dead thirty-six hours. The contents of the stomachs will be examined. Mrs. Reed has not yet sufficiently recovered to throw any light on the affair.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Senator Morrill, of Vermont, is 83 years of age—one year younger than Gladstone. He is the real "Father of Congress."

Mrs. Levi P. Morton spends a small fortune on shoes, slippers and other forms of footwear. She has them fitted till not a wrinkle can be seen.

Peter the Great is generally conceded to have made the best use of his autocracy for the benefit of his people whom he ruled of all the kings of secular history.

Rev. S. M. McGregor, of Aberdeen, Scotland, one of the best known clergymen of the Scotch Free Church, has accepted a call to the pastorate of Dwight L. Moody's church in Chicago.

To a young man asking for his opinion, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes recently enumerated as the best three books "the Bible, Shakespeare's plays, and a good dictionary, say Worcester or Webster."

A Boston newspaper man speaks of the Hon. Josiah Quincy as the best listener he ever knew, and says that he is not always giving interviews nor speechifying on all occasions, as some men do, but he "saws wood, and his woodpile is a big one."

Nat Shock, who, on account of his wild extravagance during the Burning Springs oil excitement years ago became widely known as "Coal Oil Jimmy," is now in charge of the Pullman dining-car "Continental," now running between Parkersburg and Cincinnati.

The friends of Joseph L. Dion, who was once the champion billiard player of America, are raising a charity fund to maintain him in a private asylum. It is called "The Joseph Dion Charity Benefit Fund" and the collection is being made in boxes in all the billiard-rooms in New York.

Another representative of a foreign religion, Aurnsbotang Ras Telang, a high-caste Brahmin, who has tarried in America since the Parliament of Religion in Chicago, is studying the manners and customs of the American people. He is at present in San Francisco, and is said to be gathering material for a book.

Long-distance telephone service is becoming common in this country, and a growing demand for it causes a gradual extension. The longest continuous line now operated is from Boston to Milwaukee, a distance, as the line is run, of 1,300 miles. Five minutes is the unit of time upon which prices are based. Between New York and Washington the service costs $2 for each five minutes' use, and between New York and Chicago it is $9 for the same service. It is claimed that conversation may be as distinctly heard at 1,000 miles as at one mile, and that in these long-distance communications the disagreeable buzzing so often heard in local service is not experienced.

Peixoto is a fighter, anyhow. One must admire his pluck, even if one condemns his judgment.

WHITHER THOU GOEST.

O Love, I cried, Thou saidst thy path was strown
With roses, and behold my naked feet
Have tracked in crimson all thy stony street,
And faintness cometh swift upon me. Soon
Shall I fall prostrate in thy cruel way,
With eyes that rock not betwixt night and day—
Nor any joy of all thou told'st, is won.
"Wouldst thou turn back? said Love,
Nay, nay, I cried, lead on!

O Love, I cried, Thou saidst thine air was filled
With unimagined melody; the lays
That poets whisper in their hearts; the praise
Tumultuous, of the happy birds that build.
I hear a burden of all grief and pain—
Harsh discords of reproach—the broken strain
Of one that by a ruined nest makes moan.
"Wouldst thou turn back?" said Love.
Nay, nay, I cried, Lead on!

O Love, I cried, These be thy flowers that spring,
Glorious with crimson stain beneath my feet;
And mine own heart makes melody more sweet,
For memoried sorrows, than thy glad birds sing.
Fain would I carry in this happy place,
But thou still bidd'st thine unloitering pace
Toward the dark vale beyond the setting sun.
"Wouldst thou turn back?" said Love.
Nay, nay, I cried, Lead on!
—[Solomon Solis-Cohen in Scribner.

A TROUBLESOME TOOTH.

BY JAMES BUCKHAM.

"I declare, Josi', 'f your head keeps on gettin' much bigger you'll hev to wear a peck measure 'stead of a hat!"

Mrs. Tottenham turned from the sink, where she was peeling potatoes, and looked pityingly at her husband. Josiah sat near the kitchen stove, holding his head sidewise to the heat, with a most dolorous expression on his swollen face.

"Why don't y' go and hev it hauled?" continued Mrs. Tottenham, as Josiah sat groaning and swaying in the old calico-cushioned rocking chair. "Seems to me 'f I was a man I wouldn't set and suffer as you-be 'f there was a pair o' pinchers and a doctor anywhere within ten miles. Sakes alive! how you be a squirmin'! Hev it out, I say. Hain't y' got the curridge?"

Josiah Tottenham looked up piteously, twisting his long, lank body in the rocking-chair until his stiff and swollen face squarely fronted his wife. "I daresn't!" he groaned. "Lord! it jumps wus'n a grasshopper ev'ry time I think on't. I couldn't bear to hav no pinchers scrunched into them tender gums. Oh, Lord! Oh, Lord! Ugh-h-h-h!"

With a long, sighing groan Josiah Tottenham drooped over the stove and stared blankly at the teakettle before him. Mrs. Tottenham stood in perplexed thought for a moment. Then a definite line of argument seemed to suggest itself to her, and she broke out, with apparent irrelevancy:

"Josi', do you remember the time you cut the Durham bull's tail?"

Josiah groaned affirmatively.

"How he started off on the jump 'n' snaked y' all round the barnyard, 'n' slewed y' int' the fence 'n' dragged y' on yer back, but y' never let go—just hung ou like a plarster—'n' finally got yer knife to the right spot 'n' sliced the critter's tail jest where y' wanted to?"

For a moment Josiah forgot his troublesome tooth under the spell of his wife's vivid narration of a well-remembered triumph. He even attempted to smile, but the twinge of pain that shot through his nerves brought him back to the doleful present and he groaned aloud.

"I sez to myself that day," continued Mrs. Tottenham, diplomatically, "there's mighty few men c'n compare with Josi' Tottenham for pure grit." She turned to the pan of potatoes and worked in silence for a minute, then resumed:

"'Member the time y' kotched a tramp asleep in the lower barn last spring 'n' hauled him out by the coat an' ducked him in the trough?"

Josiah nodded. It was pleasant to be entertained with reminiscences of one's personal prowess, even though the pleasure were punctuated with twinges of toothache. "Y' know I sez to you then," continued Mrs. Tottenham, "that I reckoned you wuz cut out f'r a soldier 'r some outdoor employment requirin' bravery?"

Mr. Tottenham grunted complacently.

"But the best of all," exclaimed his wife, with triumphant climacteric fervor, "wuz when the old mare kicked yer in the stall and broke yer leg, an' y' jest hopped around and hitched her up an' druv f'r yer own doctor without sayin' a word to nobody. I call that genooine hee-roism, now!"

Josiah's eyes glowed. He began to realize that he really was a man of uncommon fortitude, and he innocently and unsuspectingly rejoiced in the thought. Being neither logician nor diplomat, he did not see the point at which the wife was driving; and when she finally turned upon him, exclaiming, "Josi', ef I wuz such a man as you be I'd feel ashamed to knuckle down to a leetle snub of a tooth!" he was too astonished and bewildered to reply. The situation did seem ridiculous; he was obliged to admit that. But, oh! those fiendish, cold, cruel, crunching "pinchers!" Suddenly a compromise occurred to him. "Why couldn't you pull it, Marthy?" he asked. "I seen you pull one of Eben's teeth, onct, with a string."

"P'raps I could!" cried Mrs. Tottenham, whirling with readiness that made Josiah start. "Lemme hev a look in your mouth, Josi'."

The oddly assorted couple went to the window—Josiah six feet four in his stockings, and Martha four feet six in hers. Martha Tottenham was the smallest woman in Willowtown and Josiah Tottenham was the largest man. Josiah sat down in a chair facing the window and opened his mouth as widely as he could under the circumstances. His wife looked into the dark cavity with the compressed lips and frowning brow of one whose attention is taxed to the utmost. "There's two or three angry lookin' ones, Josi'," she said. "Which o' 'em do you s'pose 'tis?"

"The for'ard one o' the lot, I cal'late," replied Josiah. "The pain seems to kinder creep that way."

"Wal, now you jest set right where you be till I get a string," said Mrs. Tottenham, moving away briskly toward the pantry. Josiah's hands, gripping the chair-back, as he sat facing it, were bloodless with the intensity of his grasp. Eben, the eldest boy, had come in from the barn and stood stupidly staring at his father.

"Goin' to have it hauled?" he asked in an awestruck tone. His father nodded convulsively, looking straight out of the window up into the sky, his head tilted back and his mouth open in anticipatory agony. Mrs. Tottenham came out of the pantry with a piece of fine braided silk fishline in her hand. It was small, but exceedingly strong and elastic. She stood over Josiah and made a "slip-noose" at the end of the string with the deft thumb and finger of a practical needlewoman. As she twirled the knot into shape Josiah winced.

"Open your mouth wider, Josi'," said his wife, firmly. Josiah made a painful attempt to comply. The muscles of his lips twitched and his eyes bulged out as if he were being choked. A horrible fascination drew Eben closer to the chair of torture. The boy was suffering almost as keenly as his father, yet he could not go away. Mrs. Tottenham coolly dropped the silk loop around Josiah's "for'ard" tooth and drew it tight. Josiah's groan would have melted a March icicle, but it did not unnerve the determined little woman at his side. Bracing herself with one foot on the round of the chair, she gave a sudden, swift and steady pull. For a moment Josiah's big frame seemed about to rise and float away through the open window. Then the tooth came flying out; Mrs. Tottenham staggered backward and Josiah settled down into his chair, a limp, bewildered, groaning, tortured mass of outraged nerves. With a frightened cry, like that of a bird released from the spell of a serpent's eye, the boy who had been watching the operation fled from the room.

A few minutes later Mrs. Tottenham came out into the barn with the tooth in her hand. "I want you to get rid of it, Eben, she said, with some agitation; "anyhow so's I shan't know what you done with it. I don't want yer father to ever see it. It's a perfectly sound tooth—the only sound tooth he had in his head, I reckon! But don't you ever say a word about that—mind, now."

It was a wonderful relief to the little woman that evening to see her husband's face gradually shrinking to its normal proprotions and to hear his grateful acknowledgments of her skill and nerve as a dentist.

"Is the pain entirely gone, Josi'?" she asked, as they were going to bed.

"Every speck!" responded Mr. Tottenham, gleefully.

"Goodness me?" mused the little woman smilingly, as she crawled under the blankets. "I've heern tell a good 'eal 'bout the power of the imagination, but I never s'posed it could straighten out the kind o' mistake I made to-day!"

"What you laughing' 'bout, Marthy?" demanded Josiah, sleepily.

"Oh, nothin'," replied his wife. "I was jest wonderin' what makes toothache, anyway."—[Once a Week.

A Baby's Influence.

Who can resist a baby? Perhaps some old bachelor will reply that he can not only resist one, but that he would likewise consider it a good plan to drown them all as soon as they were born, in kitten fashion. Well, the man of this type is left out of the category altogether, and in asking who can resist one of these dear little helpless bits of humanity we mean who, with a heart, can turn away from the dimpled, clinging hands, or not be won over by the innocent baby smile. No matter where the baby appears its influence is felt, says the Home Magazine.

Let a mother and child enter a car, and five out of every six people will do nothing for the rest of the way but watch the baby, and the old gentleman with glasses, who has been absorbed in the reports of the stock market, will look pleased and smile down on the little mite who has taken such a fancy to his gold-headed cane, and will even unbend so far as to beam upon the mother and to say in his deep bass voice: "Very fine child, madam," and if by chance the little creature should smile up into his face or evince any desire to be more friendly, the austerity that frightens his clerks almost out of their wits, and keeps them continually toeing the mark, will vanish entirely, and in its place will come an air of conscious superiority, as though the honor conferred upon him by the tiny morsel of humanity at his elbow had made him a trifle superior to those other of his fellow beings who had not received any such mark of distinguished consideration.

Women, old and young unless they are dwarfed in their true nature, always love babies. The maternal instinct is the strongest and best point in the feminine character, and from the time of doll dressing up to the day when their lives are gladdened by the advent of a little stranger, they adore the winsome, helpless human beings that are dependent upon them for love and support.

The thought of a curly head, a rosy mouth, or a little lisping voice joyously calling "papa" or "mamma," has kept many a man and woman from despair and the many dangers of life that are worse than death.

A Story on Senator Stewart.

They are telling a good story in Washington on Mr. Stewart as a revenge for his interminable speeches. Before the night session began the Senate had adjourned and several of them were getting their hats in the cloak room, Mr. Stewart among them, when one of his fellow Senators said:

"Stewart, you remind me of a clergyman."

Mr. Stewart naturally stared, and then laughed and asked, "How, pray?"

"Yes; you are like a certain minister who was telling a friend that he had preached two hours and a half. 'Were you not very tired?' said the friend, sympathetically. 'Na, na, I was as fresh as a rose; but you should have seen the congregation.'"—[Buffalo Commercial.

The assessed valuation of the United States is $65,000,000,000.

ARTISTS OF THE ROUND-UP.

Old-Time Texas Cowboys Different From Those of To-Day.

The old-time cowboy is no more, says a writer in the Dallas News. He passed in his checks with the free grass custom. The big pasture has introduced a new order of cowboys, who sleep in a house and "obey orders" or quit. The old cowboy was the companion of his boss and shared his pleasures and his hardships. No manager in his big headquarter rock house reminded him of his inferior rank in society, nor did any of the modern ranch accessories mar the common dangers, the pleasures and the freedom and equality of the whilom cowboy and cowman. But the ranch in the olden time was a cotton-wood log house to cook in, and for roof and protection from the weather the slicker was used, and Mother Earth supplied their beds. The broad range and overhanging sky answered for house and home. A round-up in 1867-1880 was not bounded by wire fences, but the boys galloped out of camp after breakfast, made a wide sweep and all then drove toward a common centre, and lo! directly at that point was gathered a herd of stock cattle of all brands, ready for the cut to begin.

The high-toned man was tabooed. I remember such a man appeared at the ranch of J. T., in Shackleford County, in 1869. He was a city fellow, and would say "thank you" and such like. His intense politeness and high-toned nonsense aggravated the boys mightily. Jim B. in particular (poor fellow) was especially fretted by his nonsense, as he called it, and tried to ridicule it out of him, but in vain. At last his resentment ripened into genuine hatred, and it was hard to keep the peace between them, for the city fellow had grit, too. Well, one morning in 1869, at Mountain Pass, in Taylor County, long before any one lived in that section, Jim got awfully mad and gave the city feller a cussing, whereupon a row resulted and bloodshed was barely prevented there and then. We got the city fellow to ride off and it looked like peace had returned, but one hour later Jim B. and his amiable enemy met off at one side of the round up. I happened to be near. In a flash the city chap ran before Jim, dismounted, leveled his gun on him and demanded an apology or death. Jim jerked out two six-shooters, but said nothing, and instantly the city fellow fired. Poor Jim rolled off his horse a dead man. I got to them just as Jim fell. He died instantly, shot through the heart. His slayer mounted his horse and "lit out." We buried Jim and went on with our herd, two men short, but with no discordant element among us.

Such was the old way. The boys were courteous and kind, they were generous and brave, industrious and honest, but they would not stand any high-toned nonsense. A new era has set in. Which is the better we cannot say, but one thing is sure, with all his faults, and they were many, the old-time cowboy was a man to be trusted in peace or war and was the very soul of honor.

Fate of the Old Navy.

The Navy Department is gradually doing away with the old men-of-war of historical and romantic memory, and a number of changes affecting them are to be made in the near future. The training ship Richmond at Newport is to be sent to Philadelphia to take the place of the St. Louis, which is in so decrepit a condition that she will probably be broken up and sold for the material in her. The Lancaster, now in China as the flagship of the Asiatic station, is under orders to sail for the United States when the cruiser Baltimore relieves her, and her active service as a war vessel will end on her arrival at Newport to take the place of the Richmond.

The Lancaster will return from China via the Cape of Good Hope, and she is not expected home until March next. In the interim the old Constellation, now on special service, will remain at Newport in place of the Richmond. The Lancaster will be fitted out as a gunnery-instruction ship. New gun-carriages and guns will be mounted on her and tested at sea in order to allow officers and men to become familiar with their workings.

The Essex, the successor to the ship which made so gallant resistance to two British vessels, the Phœbe and the Cherub, in Valparaiso harbor in 1814, while commanded by Capt. David Porter, has been thoroughly repaired at the Norfolk navy yard and is now attached to the Naval Academy as part of the instruction fleet, and she is also used for seamanship and gunnery practice by the cadets. The Swatara and the Pensacola are now laid up in ordinary at the Mare Island navy yard, and it has been practically decided that they shall not be refitted, and sale and destruction will follow ultimately.

How Old Is the Human Race?

The fullest answer that science can yet give to the three most interesting questions perhaps ever asked in the world are explained by Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, the ethnologist. These questions are: "When did the first man appear?" "By what process did he appear?" and "Where did he appear?" Summing up all that geologists and anthropologists know, he appeared certainly 50,000 years ago, and it may be as many as 200,000 years ago. The evidences of his existence which date back 50,000 years are unmistakable. By what process he came into being science has no definite answer. If it refuse to accept the doctrine of specific creation it must refuse also, for lack of complete evidence, to accept the doctrine of gradual evolution—the old Darwinian doctrine. Dr. Brinton thinks the theory of "evolution by a leap" is as good as any other theory. According to this, man sprang from some high order of mammal, the great tree ape, perhaps, by a freak, just as men of genius are freaks, and as all the vegetable and animal kingdom show freaks. As to where man first appeared, it is beyond doubt that his earliest home was in Southern Europe, or Asia, or North Africa. No earlier traces of him have been found than those found in the area that is now England, France, and Spain.—[Forum.

Socrates was tried and put to death for disbelief in the national religion.

SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERYDAY LIFE.

Queer Facts and Thrilling Adventures which Show That Truth is Stranger Than Fiction.

LIEUTENANT BOYLE T. SOMERVILLE, of the English Navy, recently returned from the Hebrides Islands, tells the following interesting tale regarding the work of a professional native rainmaker: Towards the end of the year, just after yam planting, there came an unusual period of drought, so that an inland tribe in the island of Ambrym went to its rainmaker and demanded his immediate attention thereto. He at once set to work to weave a sort of hurdle of the branches and leaves of a tree famed for its rain-producing qualities, which, being finished, was placed, with proper incantations, at the bottom of what should have been a water-hole in the now parched bed of the mountain torrent. There it was then held in place with stones. Down came the rain, nor did it cease for forty-eight hours, by which time it had become too much of a good thing. Soon the rain-producing hurdle was quite ten feet under water in the seething torrent, and the people, much to their dismay, saw that their yams and the surrounding earth were beginning to wash away down the hillsides. The lieutenant continues: "Now mark what comes of fooling with the elements! No man of the hill country was able to dive to the bottom of the water-hole to pull up the hurdle with its weight of stones, so the merciless rain still held on. At last the shore natives, accustomed to swimming and diving, heard what the matter was, and some of them coming to the assistance, the compeller of the elements was recovered from its watery bed and—the rain stopped." It is such a coincidence as this, happening perhaps once in a decade, which causes this people, now thoroughly Christianized, to refuse to give up their rain doctors, although all other outward forms of rank superstition appear to be freely abandoned.

THERE lately called upon Prof. Cæsar Lombroso, of the University of Turin, a well-dressed, pleasant-mannered young man, who represented that his wife was the victim of an extreme case of kleptomania, public shops, private houses—her own house even—being open fields to her in which to lay hands on the belongings of others. Previous medical treatment had failed; the aid of the great doctor was solicited. By appointment the patient, a beautiful and engagingly frank young woman, was brought to Lombroso's office the next day But while consultation was in progress between the distressed husband and the Doctor they detected the fair patient appropriating a gold statuette and a photograph framed in brilliants; and finally, in the act of bidding the Doctor good day, she adroitly relieved him of a valuable scarf pin. In an aside the distressed husband said: "You see for yourself how possessed she is with the thieving instinct. I will bring you back all the missing articles to-morrow at any hour you may appoint, when you will kindly give me your opinion of the case and advise me what to do." The failure of the heartbroken man to appear with the valuables on the morrow, and the fact that a fair proportion of the physicians of the South of France and most of Italy are also patiently waiting to advise him how to treat his afflicted wife, who "borrowed" valuables of them also, leads Dr. Lombroso to the conviction that this was rather the most unique case of kleptomania yet brought to his notice.

LABORERS were excavating in the cellar of the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, in Brooklyn, N. Y., when they came upon an extraordinary sight. A workman removed some debris with his pick, and saw before him a cat with its tail in the air, its ears bent back, and its spine arched. He said "Shew, there!" But the cat remained motionless. The laborers ran up to see the cat. They found that it had turned to stone. It looked as natural as life. The head and legs, the arched spine and the tail were perfect. It was a petrified cat. How it came there and how it got petrified is a mystery. Inquiry was made. It was learned that William Godfrey, who was the armorer of the regiment ten years ago, had a pet cat. In the year 1883 the cat disappeared. The armorer thought so much of the cat that he offered a reward for its return. No trace of the lost cat was found. It is supposed that the cat ran under the cellar floor of the armory in pursuit of a rat. In its eagerness it entered some small aperture, from which it found retreat impossible, and perished inside. There were small springs in the ground and the earth was impregnated with lime. As the cat withered away, particle by particle, the lime in solution was deposited in place of the tissue, and in a few years the cat was stone. The petrified cat is now on exhibition in the armory.

F. C. GUNNING, an engineer who has just come back from Mexico, says that the Chinese problem is rapidly forging to the front in that country. He says: "The Mexican is ordinarily an easy-going, luxury-loving, cigarette-smoking individual, who, when he comes into contact with the abstemious, industrious, and frugal Chinaman, is simply lost. The Chinese are fast becoming controllers of the small shop trade of Mexico. A Chinaman will set up his little store next door to a Mexican and will run him out of business in a year. I've seen it done a hundred times. But what is setting the Mexican to thinking is the fact that the Chinaman is marrying the pick of the Mexican girls. Truth! I had a talk with a beautiful girl, whose husband was a big laundryman at Guaymas. She put the thing in a nutshell when I asked her how she came to marry a celestial. 'If I had married a Mexican of my own class', said she, 'I would have had to work like a slave, and, like as not, been beaten every other day. Now I have my carriage and horses, am made a very queen in my household, am forbidden to work. My husband is most considerate and really worships me. There are a number of girls here who are married to Chinamen and we have a delightful little society of our own. Was I not right, signor?'"

A LONDON laundryman says that the use of shirt cuffs for jotting down memoranda is more common than is, perhaps, commonly supposed. He related how, one day, a young fellow drove up in a cab and rushed into the office in great excitement, asking whether some shirts deposited in the name of L. had been washed. We found they had not, and as the owner turned them over in feverish haste, he fairly yelled with joy, pointing to a little column of figures on the left cuff of one, which he explained were the numbers of eight £10 bank notes, which had been lost or stolen, and had the shirts been washed, all hopes of ever getting them back must have been abandoned; they were, however, successfully traced and recovered a few days later. The cuffs of Stock Exchange men are often covered with mysterious characters—presumably indications of the stock market, and the "tips" found on the wrist linen of racing men were actually taken advantage of by the iron-girds on one or two occasions with success. It is is not yet recorded, however, that the mannish young woman has taken to "cuff jotting," as she has to cuff and shirt wearing.

IN a Philadelphia shop window a unique old relic of a piano is displayed, bearing the following inscription: "John Jacob Astor sold this piano to one of the first families of New York more than a century ago. Mr. Astor is believed to have been the first piano dealer in the United States." Then follows a copy of an advertisement in a New York paper, dated January 10, 1789. It reads: "J. Jacob Astor, at No. 81 Queen street, next door but one to the Friends' Meeting House, has for sale an assortment of pianofortes of the newest construction, made by the best makers of London, which he will sell on reasonable terms. He gives cash for all kinds of furs, and has for sale a quantity of Canadian beaver and Canada coatings, raccoon skins, muskrat skins, etc."

PETER NEARY, of Newark, N. J., had a billy goat and a ten-dollar greenback. Billy and the bill had a meeting, and, following the fashion of the period, effected a consolidation; that is to say, the goat chewed and swallowed the bank note. This arrangement was made without Mr. Neary's consent, and he moved instantly for a dissolution of partnership by killing the goat and recovering the fragments of the bill. These were sent to the Treasury, and it seems that there was enough left to identify the note, and so a few days ago Mr. Neary received a brand new $10 note in return, and is only out to the extent of a goat.

JAMES FARREN, an 84-year-old hunter of Jackson County, Wash., came back from a trip in the mountains a few days ago bearing a good-sized cougar skin. He was hunting for bear, so he says, when the cougar, whose hide measures just seven feet in length, appeared in his path. He hadn't much ammunition, and wanted it all for the bears, whose tracks he was following, so he snatched up a piece of rock and hurled it at the cougar. It struck the animal on the head, stunning it, and before it could recover Farren jumped upon it and slit its throat with his knife.

THE Sudese are an interesting body of African women who arrive at Bombay as sailors and stokers on steamships. They perform the duties of these positions admirably enough, and they yield implicit obedience to their queen, whose name is Sophia. When there is a fight she decides which side her subjects shall take. In the recent riots she took the part of a loyal subject of England, and bade her underlings battle for the Government. Lord Harris, in his report, honors her especially.

EMPRESS ELIZABETH of Austria recently was out riding and noticed a pile of stones placed across the track over which the Buda-Pesth express was to pass in a few minutes. Springing from her horse, she ordered the groom attending her to remove the obstruction, she herself assisting him. The work was hardly completed when the train, crowded with passengers, passed over the spot.

A RED deer happened casually upon the town of Nehalem, Ore., last week, trotted the length of the main business street, meandered into the back yard of a citizen's house, ambled through the house and out of the front door, and then trotted out of the city limits. The incident excited no particular interest.

A DENTIST at Birmingham, Eng., has just been mulcted in $250 damages for the extraction of the whole of the teeth of a married woman. She only asked him to extract one tooth. Previous to the operation she testified she could eat a crust or pick a bone with anyone.

A LONDON merchant is utilizing the phonograph in his business. While he is driving to his place of business in his carriage he talks his instructions into one of the machines, and when he arrives he gives it to his head clerk, who makes it repeat them.

MUCH surprise was caused at Lincoln, Neb., recently by the Rev. Simon Roundtree, a colored Baptist preacher, aged 99 years, getting married for the eighth time. His latest wife is 55 years old.

IN 1886 a lime tree in Berwickshire four feet diameter, six feet from the ground, was blown clean down and raised and replaced again. It to-day shows no trace of injury.

THE case of Samuel Merry of Providence is rather odd. His neck was broken last October, but he is living nicely on beefstew and expects to get out soon.

The Emperor and the Pirate.

Alexander the Great was about to pass sentence of death on a noted pirate, but previously asked him, "Why dost thou trouble the seas?"

"Why," rejoined the rover boldly, "dost thou trouble the whole world? I with one ship go in quest of solitary adventure and am therefore called pirate; thou with a great army warrest against nations, and therefore art called Emperor. Sir, there is no difference betwixt us but in the names and means of doing mischief."

Alexander, so far from being displeased with the freedom of the culprit, was so impressed with the force of his appeal that he dismissed him unpunished.—[Sala's Journal.

HOUSEHOLD ACCIDENTS.

A slight cut or abrasion on the hand, or a slight burn, may become a serious matter if it is totally neglected. Where the skin is torn or cut it is desirable in the first place that the wound should bleed freely. Cases of lockjaw are of rare occurrence where this is the case, and a very slight wound of the hand or foot has been known to produce this dangerous malady where bleeding did not follow.

One of the greatest dangers lies in a wound of a kitchen knife, which may have held impure matter, and even from the scratch of a pin, and fatal cases of blood poisoning have frequently resulted from so simple a cause. Absolute cleanliness, therefore, is necessary in the treatment of such a wound. After the wound has bled a little it should be washed with perfectly clean water. That which has been boiled is best for the purpose, and there is no harm in using a little carbolic acid in the proportion of a drop or two to a quart of water.

Do not attempt to stanch bleeding by the use of cobwebs, which are naturally dirty and full of impure germs, but use a little lint and a clean cotton or linen cloth. These should be always kept in the houses for use in case of such accidents. A trustworthy druggist will always supply some preparation of carbolic acid, properly weakened, for household use. Even household ammonia, though it is painful at first, is recommended as a mild way of cauterizing a simple wound. A thick paste of equal parts of common baking soda and flour, wet to a paste with cold water, is the best remedy for a burn.

It is better than lime water, because lime water is liable to become incrusted, while the paste of soda and flour is cooling to the surface and can easily be removed. The object of treating a burn is to cover the extremities of the nerves which have been injured and give them opportunity to heal. While such a paste is being prepared cover the wound for the moment with common flour and wrap it up in clean cotton.

A simple healing plaster, which may be prepared in the household, calls for half a pound of rosin, an ounce each of mutton tallow, camphor gum and beeswax, half an ounce each of British oil, cedar oil, gum myrrh and linseed oil. Melt the rosin, mutton tallow, campbor gum, beeswax and gum myrrh together, and add the oils. This plaster should be spread on cotton when needed and applied to the wound.—[New York Tribune.

"One Obstinate Juryman."

The most remarkable case of a jury "standing out" against what seemed to be irrefutable testimony, and all through the resolution of one man, occurred before Chief Justice Dyer. He presided at a murder trial in which everything went against the prisoner, who on his part could only say that on his going to work in the morning he had found the murdered man dying, and tried to help him, whereby he had become covered with blood; but when the man presently died, he had come away and said nothing about it, because he was known to have had a quarrel with the deceased, and feared he might get into trouble. The hayfork with which the man had been murdered had the prisoner's name on it. In other respects his guilt appeared to be established, and the Chief Justice was convinced of it, but the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

This was Chief Justice Dyer's case, and he put some very searching questions to the High Sheriff. The cause of the acquittal, said the official, was undoubtedly the foreman, a farmer of excellent character, esteemed by all his neighbors and very unlikely to be obstinate or vexatious. "Then," said the Judge, "I must see this foreman, for an explanation of the matter I will have." The foreman came, and after extracting from his lordship a promise of secrecy, proved at once that the prisoner had been rightfully acquitted, "for," said he, "it was I myself who killed the man."

It had been no murder, for the other had attacked him with the hay fork, and (as he showed) severely injured him, but in the struggle to get possession of the weapon he had the misfortune to give the man a fatal wound. He had no fears as to his being found guilty, but, the assizes being just over, his farm and affairs would have been ruined by a confession, through lying in jail so long, so he suffered matters to take their course.

He was horrified to find one of his own servants accused of the murder; he supported his wife and children while in jail; managed to be placed on the jury, and elected foreman. He added that if he had failed in this he would certainly have confessed to his own share in the business, and the Judges believed him.

Every year for fifteen years his lordship made inquiries as to the foreman's existence, and at last, happening to survive him, he considered himself free to tell the story.—[London News.

Ivy Within Doors.

The Germans cultivate ivy in their houses with great success. Placing a root in a large pot by one side of the window, they will train it as it grows until it forms a pretty frame for the entire window. The English ivy growing over the walls of a building, instead of promoting dampness, as most persons would suppose, is said to be a remedy for it, and it is mentioned as a fact that in a room where dampness had prevailed for a length of time the affected parts inside had become dry when ivy had grown up to cover the opposite exterior side. The close, overhanging pendant leaves prevent the rain or moisture from penetrating the wall. In order to train ivy over a door buy a couple of brackets, such as lamps for the burning of kerosene are sometimes placed on, and screw them to the sides of the door. Put in each a plant of English ivy, the longer the better, then train the plants over the top against the sides—any way your fancy dictates. The common unglazed pots will answer every purpose by placing in each two or three sprays of Coliseum ivy. In a month's time no vestige of the pot itself can be discerned through their thick screens.—[New York Recorder.

The Mosaic law prescribed an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. JAN. 11.

THE RACKET

No. 9 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

If there is another store in Centre county that can show a larger variety and can offer so many inducements for

Holiday Shoppers

as The Racket. we'll "fold our tents like the Arabs and as silently steal away." Put The Racket on the list as the place to make your purchases and you will not make a mistake.

o—o

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa

PERSONAL.

——Robert Breon has flitted from Bellefonte to Spring Mills.

——Mrs. C. M. Bower and son John visited at D. J. Meyers' on Saturday.

——Miss Tacy Kreamer has been visiting friends in Rebersburg the past week.

——Mr. Abner Murray, of Boalsburg, made a business trip to Centre Hall on Wednesday.

——Mr. W. A. Kerr, of Centre Hill, made the REPORTER a hurried call Saturday morning.

——Rev. S. H. Eisenberg filled the pulpit of the Reformed church at Williamsport last Sunday.

——Mrs. Thomas Yearick, of Aaronsburg, is visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Mingle.

——Mr. James C. Runkle, of Potters Mills, favored the REPORTER office with a call last Saturday.

——Rev. Baskerville was down to Virginia last week looking after his real estate in that Southern state.

——Mr. John Harter of Rebersburg, assisted Wolf & Crawford in taking inventory of their stock last week.

——Mrs. Charles Arney, who has been suffering from a severe attack of grip the past two weeks, is still confined to bed.

——Mr. John Q. A. Kennedy, of Johnstown, made a short visit in Centre Hall this week, and was the guest of Mr. Mervin Arney's family.

——E. M. Huyett was off last week on a business trip through the southern and western part of the state, in the interest of his cornplanter.

——W. Fred Reynolds, of Bellefonte, was in Centre Hall on Monday attending the meeting of the Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which he is a director.

——Chas. W. Slack, of Potters Mills, made us a call last week. Charley says he intends to quit farming in the spring, and accept a position at some point on the railroad.

——Deputy Sheriff Calvin Weaver, made us a call Saturday while in town on legal dusiness. Mr. Weaver has removed to Bellefonte and has domiciled his family at Fort Condo.

——Miss Mame Kreamer, of Rebersburg, is visiting her cousin, Miss Jennie Kreamer. Miss Kreamer is an accomplished musician, both vocal and instrumental, and is a lady of pleasing manners.

——Mr. John Bitner now wears an expressive countenance, and when you address him as grand-pa his face breaks into smiles and it is all because his daughter, Mrs. Eugene Shadle, in Williamsport, is the proud mother of a bouncing big son.

——Messrs. H. C. Campbell, and J. G. Bailey, of Fairbank; Jacob Bottorf, of Lemont; Frank McFarlane, of Boalsburg; Daniel Brungart, of Rebersburg, S. J. Herring, of Penn Hall; and Samuel Gramley, of Miles township, and Moj. Fisher, directors of the Insurance Company, took dinner at Bartges' hotel on Monday.

Rented the Hotel.

The Old Fort hotel, of which Mrs. John Odenkirk will discontinue the management in the spring has been rented by Edward Ruhl, son of D. H. Ruhl, of Spring Mills. He will take possession about April 1st, and from the experience he has had in that business under his father, the REPORTER predicts a well-managed house.

—We still have a number of over coats which we are selling at reduced prices, but they will not last long at our prices, first come first served.—C. P. Long & Co.

LAMP EXPLODED

AND MADISONBURG HAS A CONFLAGRATION.

The General Store of Hazel & Gramley and Mrs L. B. Stover's Dwelling House Totally Destroyed by Fire.

Early on Friday morning last the general store of Hazel & Gramley, known as the Shaffer stand, at Madisonburg, was destroyed by fire along with the adjoining dwelling house owned and occupied by the widow of Luther B. Stover.

The cause of the fire we learn was as follows: Early on the morning of the fire, one of the proprietors of the store in company with another party, entered the store to get some goods for the funeral of Mrs. Rauchau. One of the party carried a coal oil lamp, and accidentally slipped and fell, causing the lamp to explode, which immediately communicated to the wood work and the interior of the store was soon in flames.

With such rapidity did the flames spread that the persons who entered the store became bewildered from the smoke, and it was with difficulty that they were enabled to find their way to the door, in time to make an immediate escape, and were in danger of being burned.

The store and the entire stock of goods were destroyed. The adjoining two-story dwelling, occupied by Mrs. Stover also took fire and was entirely destroyed with some of its contents. A few household goods were removed before the flames spread to the dwelling house.

The Lutheran church, standing on the opposite side of the alley, took fire several times, but by the exertions of the citizens, the church was saved.

The store building was insured for $300, and the stock for $1,000. On Mrs. Stover's dwelling she had an insurance of $932 and $270 on the furniture. The damage done the church was the breaking of the stained glass windows by the heat, which will have to be paid.

All this insurance was placed in the Farmers' Mutual of Centre Hall.

In addition to the above there was $1500 insurance on the store goods in a cash company.

The greater part of Mrs. Stover's household goods was saved.

We learn later that Mr. Hazel was in the warehouse, back of the front room, where he stumbled over some object, sausing the lamp to explode near where the oil is kept and the floor saturated with waste oil. Ellis Shafer got into the store a few moments later and found Mr. Hazel lying upon the floor insensible, and carried him out, when he regained consciousness shortly afterwards.

The Stolen Turkeys Found.

Several weeks ago the Reporter noted the stealing of 14 turkeys, plump, fat, ready for the market and guillotine, from the premises of Mr. Musser, back of Penn Hall. At a shooting match held in the valley for turkeys, a short time ago, Mr. Musser identified his turkeys by weight, having weighed them the day before the birds were stolen.

What the upshot of this shooting match will be, whether a prosecution or a big turkey dinner, we have not learned—if the latter, we trust the Reporter will not be forgotten when the invitations are sent out.

Officers Elected.

On Tuesday of last week the directors of Patrons fire insurance association of Centre county held their annual meeting at the Brandt House. The election of officials for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, James A. Keller, of Centre Hall; Vice President, I. S. Frain, of Marion twp.; Secretary, C. Dale, Jr., Benner; Treasurer, W. A. Kerr, of Centre Hill. The above gentlemen served last year and were unanimously re-elected.

Death at Bellefonte.

Mrs. J. H. Sands died on Friday evening at her home on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, at the advanced age of over 73 years. She was a native of Germany, and for several years with her husband conducted a bakery at Bellefonte. She was the mother of one daughter, Mrs. John Lane, of Bellefonte, who survives her.

Little Ice Harvested.

The warm weather the past couple weeks has paralyzed all prospects for an ice crop for the next week or so at least. Ice over five inches thick was cut by Perry Breon, but with that the business quit. Fears of an open winter are beginning to worry many who have empty ice houses.

Farm at Public Sale.

J. S. Houseman, administrator of the estate of Daniel Horner, dec'd, will offer the farm of said deceased at public sale on the premises, (see bills) on Saturday, January 20th. The farm contains 139 acres and is in excellent state of cultivation.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, has the most experienced cutter in these parts and at his establishment you can be suited in a manner befitting a prince, and at a reasonable price.

THE DEPUTY SHERIFF.

Power, Rights, and Privileges Vested in Him Under New Laws.

Mr. J. Calvin Weaver is the first deputy sheriff in Centre county in whom is vested all the power, rights and privileges, possessed by the sheriff himself. Heretofore the deputies were always sworn in by the prothonotary. Under a law passed and which was signed by Governor Beaver in May, 1887, the sheriff makes his appointment in writing and the deputy is sworn in by the Recorder, and then the paper is placed on record. Under this law the deputy can be discharged only by a written revocation entered for record says the *Daily News*.

Heretofore there was certain business in the Sheriff office that could only be done by that functionary himself; such as the return of writs serving jury notices, etc., Now, under the new law, the same power and right is vested in the deputy to perform the same in the absence of the sheriff, or because of any other inability to personally perform the duty. To the deputy sheriff is also given the right to hang a man' a pleasure they never heretofore enjoyed.

TRIPLETS BORN.

A Husband Presented With Two Sons and a Daughter.

The assessor of the south precinct of Potter township under a recent law is compelled to make a record of all deaths and births occurring in his district. Last Friday an event occurred in the family of Mr. Frank Treaster, living near the Red mill, a short distance from Tusseyville, which will give him a triple amount of recording of births than is necessary in such instances, in that Mrs. Treaster presented her husband with triplets, two boys and a girl.

The three babes were all living, but the girl died some hours after birth. The mother and the two sons are doing well.

Both Dumped Out.

Monday morning Captain G. M. Boal and bro. Rhone were on their way down to Centre Hall driving in a buggy, and the gentlemen were but a short distance out of town, when the king bolt in the front axle snapped off. The front wheels and the horse went ahead, letting the bottom drop out from under them almost as soon as the bottom dropped out of bro. Leonard's big boom for Granger Taggart last week at the Republican state convention. Both were summarily spilled out, and bro. Leonard was again sorely impressed as he was last week, that he "wasn't in it," and they gathered up their effects and walked into town, where the damaged buggy was repaired. The Captain came out the affray unscathed.

Hints for Superstitious Women.

Prospective brides may be interested to learn that there are thirty-two days in the year on which it is unlucky to marry. They are January 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 10, 15; February 6, 7, 8; March 1, 6, 8; April 5, 11; May 5, 5, 7; June 7, 15; July 5, 19; August 11, 19; September 6, 7; October 6; November 15, 16, and December 15, 16 and 17. To some women these and all other days are unlucky to be married to some men.

A Pointer for the Council.

We would suggest to our esteemed town council the propriety of taxing the telephone company upwards of $25 per year for running their lines thro the boro; the telephone company has taken as much as $400 per year out of our town. The council has a right to do this, but does not have a right to spend several hundred dollars out of the boro funds to repair the road for the pike company and our citizens pay toll for traveling over it besides.

Free Text Books a Success.

Deputy Superintendent of Public Instructions Houck regards the free text book law as greatly beneficial to schools On account of the business depression it went into effect at an opportune time, as many parents could not have afforded to purchase books for their children. The attendance throughout the state has been increased twenty-five per cent.

Supreme Court Case.

On Monday the Supreme Court at Philadelphia issued their bulletin of business for the coming sitting in Philadelphia. Cases from Centre, Blair, Clearfield and Huntingdon will be heard during the week commencing April 16th. Cases for trial must be filled on the argument list not later than March 27th.

Died at Lewistown.

Mrs. Jane Zeigler died at Lewistown on December 27th, at the age of 72 years. She was a sister of Mr. John Slack, of Tusseyville, and Mr. Samuel Slack, of Potters Mills, and a scholar under Timothy Ladd. She afterwards taught school in this valley.

Public Sales.

The public sale season is now approaching and dates for sales can be secured ahead by having it put in the REPORTER'S sale registry free of charge.

—C. P. Long & Co., Spring Mills, intend shipping a car load of dried fruits about Jan. 25th. Bring all you have for sale during this time.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The Number Issued Since the Law Went Into Effect.

It is now eight years or more since the marriage license law went into effect and during that time there had been granted in this county a total of 2796 licenses up to January 1, 1894, an average of something over three hundred per year, says the Philipsburg *Journal*. The law went into effect October 1, 1885, and the first license granted was on the 9th of October. From that time up to January 1, 1886, just 54 had been issued. The number granted by years to date is as follows:

Year ending Jan.	1, 1886	54
" " "	1887	271
" " "	1888	364
" " "	1889	345
" " "	1890	255
" " "	1891	343
" " "	1892	328
" " "	1893	355
" " "	1894	373
Total number granted		2788

From the above it will be seen that the largest number granted for any one year was during the year 1893, while the smallest number was the first year the law was in effect, 1886. During register John A. Rupp's six years' term of office, from Jan. 1, 1888 to Jan. 1 1894 he granted 2,099 licenses, thus making 4198 souls either happy or miserable. As the fee for a license is 50 cents without the filing of a consent; $1 when one consent is filed, or $1.50 when the consent of both parties is filed, it is easy to see that the money paid out for just the privilege to get married is no little sum. It is safe to say that not less than $1,500 have thus been paid over in this county alone. Imagine from this what the revenue from this source must be throughout the entire state.

The Stallion Stock Taken.

The stock, $2100, in 21 shares, at $100 per share, for a French stallion, has now all been taken by farmers. The stallion has been in the care of Isaac Frain who had the noble animal on exhibition during pic-nic week at Centre Hall. The following are members of the French Stallion Company:

Isaac Frain, Marion tp. 2 shares.
George Gingerich, Potter.
Sam'l Durst, Potter.
Jacob Shearer, Potter.
Mr. Frantz, Potter.
Mr. Sankey, jr., Potter's bank.
Gen. Beaver, Bellefonte.
Gen. Hastings, "
Aust. Dale, Benner tp.
George Dale, "
George M. Boal, Potter.
L. Rhone, "
Dr. Christ, College.

A Large Price Received.

Executive Commissioner Farquhar who is in Chicago, has disposed of the Pennsylvania State building and wired the following to Governor Pattison: "Have sold State building to net $2,500. Building will be largely preserved. Lawyers at work on papers."

Later the following was received: "Realized $2,600 for building. Illinois brought but $450, cost $200,000. New York brought $250. Columbian museum will accept and preserve casts on porch which Pennsylvania donates with your approval."

Judge Gordon Takes Hold.

Judge Gordon, the newly elected republican judge of Clearfield county, is now holding his first term of license court. He is handling the cases with a great deal of care and it is evident that he intends to be more conservative in the granting of licenses than his predecessor.

The vacancy caused by his election in the law firm of Murray & Gordon has been filled by Allison A. Smith, son in-law of ex-Senator Wallace.

New Bell.

The Presbyterian congregation in this place has long done without a means of summoning their members together for worship. Last Thursday a 38-inch bell was received from a Cincinnati bell foundry and the bell weighing about 800 pounds was hung in the belfry. The bell is of steel and has a soft tone, though not voluminous.

Better With Age.

Brother Fred Kurtz's Centre Hall REPORTER has entered its 67th year. Although the REPORTER has been in existence so many years we venture to say that it looks better today than it did when it was started. The REPORTER is a good local paper and we hope it may live to reach the century mark. —Tyrone *Times*.

Bargains in Sleighs.

Just finished a lot of Bob-sleds, two-seated Cutters, swell body and Portland sleighs. Finish and material first class. Prices to suit the times. Give me a call. WM. W. BOOR,
dec28-3t Centre Hall

Two Deaths.

On December 26, 1893, in Menno township, Mifflin county, Mrs. Elizabeth Witman died aged 73 years. On the day following her husband, Issac Witman, passed away, aged 77 years.

Sold His Farm.

William K. Stover sold his farm in Haines township a few days ago to Moses Eby. Consideration unknown.

Keep it in the house and it will save you many an anxious moment during the changes of season and weather; we refer to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the best remedy for cough and cold.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

WANTS $20,000 DAMAGES.

A Pike Company Sued for Having an Imperfect Roadway.

Isaac Raven, of York state, whose vocation is that of a lumber inspector, has sued the Millheim and Coburn turnpike company for $20,000 damages for a crushed leg, from an accident on that pike over a year ago. The case is down for trial at Bellefonte, for week of January 29.

The particulars in the case, as related to us, are as follows: While Mr. Raven and a friend were driving in a buggy from Coburn to Millheim, they met a lumber team on the road opposite Reed Alexanders, and in their endeavor to turn out, the buggy was upset by striking a large stone sticking up in the road, and Mr. Raven was thrown under the passing lumber wagon, the wheels of which crushed one of his legs below the knee. He has remained at Woodward since under surgical care. Our informant says the pike company has offered Mr. Raven $10,000; as this pike is only two and a half miles in length, such damages would be a serious lesson for not having it in safe condition.

Fighting a Road Tax.

The well-known Eckley B. Coxe has brought suit against the supervisors and tax collectors of Foster twp., Luzerne county, for levying a tax of one mill above what the legal requirements are.

How will those of our own boro council fare who cause two entirely illegal taxes to be collected, one for repairing the road for a pike company, and the other a poor tax when there was a surplus in the poor fund with no debt and no pauper in our boro? This might be a handy way to raise funds with which to shave the paper of any of the hard-up people of the boro, at 9 to 12 p. ct., if it were permitted to go on.

Short Local Items.

The ice crop, so far, has been a failure, the weather having been too mild.

If we don't soon have colder weather with snow enough to make good sleighing, the manufacturers of sleighs will find no customers for their goods.

Any of our subscribers in the lumber sections wishing to pay their subscriptions in rails or posts can do so by reporting before end of the month.

The roads, last week, from the melted snow and rain, were not in fine condition for travel.

West. Smith shipped a car-load of baled hay this week, which is more profitable than some other farm products. It costs $1.40 to bale a ton of hay; the freight will be from $2 to $2.50 per ton and the price obtained is $15 per ton.

Four Eclipses this Year.

During the year 1894 there will be four eclipses, two of the sun and two of the moon. An annual eclipse of the sun will occur April 5th, and a total eclipse September 28th, but both will be invisible in any part of America. A partial eclipse of the moon will occur March 21st, but will not be generally visible in the United States. Another partial eclipse of the moon will take place on September 14th and 15th and will be visible in all parts of America.

An Attempt to Burn a Church.

An outrageous attempt at incendiarism is reported from Locke's Mills, in Mifflin, Co. where some fiend applied a torch made of shavings and binder's twine to the Presbyterian church, a frame structure, destroying part of one side from foundation to roof before the flames were extinguished.

Two of a Kind.

Last week the estimable wife of Mr. Will Neff, living on a farm near Pine Grove Mills, presented her husband with twins, and the mother and family are doing well. The REPORTER extends congratulations and wishes him a two-fold prosperity in other affairs in accord with his family.

Services Continued.

Rev. Boal will continue his evening services in the Presbyterian church during all of next week. There will be no services next Sabbath owing to the absence of the pastor.

Reduction Sale.

Until February 1st '94, I will clear out stock at big reduction. Must make room for spring goods. Wonderful bargains.

MEYERS CASH BAZAAR,
Bellefonte.

—Gum boots and rubber shoes in great variety, and at prices in accord with the times, at Mingles, Bellefonte.

School Report.

Report of the Centre Hill school, Potter township, for the third month ending January fourth. Number belonging month, boys 21, girls 19, total 40. Average attendance during month, boys 19, girls 17; total 36. Per cent. of attendance during month, boys 93, girls 91; total 92. Number of visitors 3. The following pupils attended every day: John Burkholder, Ammon Burkholder, Harry Burkholder, Thomas Hosterman, Bruce Goodhart, Bruce Ripka, James Goodhart, Jennie Beaver, Annie Beaver, Lizzie Alexander, Lidie Smith, and Gertrude Burkholder.

R. S. KERR.
Teacher.

Report of the Plum Grove school, in Potter township, Centre county, for the third month ending Friday, Jan. 5th, 1894. Number of pupils enrolled: male 19, female 10; total 29. Average attendance during the month; male 17, female 9, total 26. Average during term until date, male 13, female 8, total 21. Per cent. of attendance during the month; male, 96, female, 96, total, 96. Per cent. of attendance during term until date, male, 97, female 96, total 97. Messrs. William Keller, John Foreman, George Sharer, Maurice Breon, Harry Durst, Edwin Smith, Christ Keller, Samuel Koch, Jeremiah Albright, Misses Mary Koch, Elsie Foreman, Mary Foreman, and Blanche Durst were present every day during the month. Those who missed one day during the month were, William Weaver, Cleveland Weaver, Sylvester Sharer, Maurice Decker and Mary Yearick. Visitors during the month were ten, who are always welcome.

D. K. KELLER, Teacher.

Must Lick Columbians.

The pesky Columbian stamps have all been sent out by the Postoffice Department and it remains now for the public to use them up before they can get any other kind. The people do not like to use them but the Department says you must use these before you can get any others, and the only way out of the muddle is to use them up and have done with it.

SALE REGISTRY.

January 18.—At Tusseyville, personal property of Jacob Miess, dec'd, household furniture, stoves, lot lumber, grain, etc. Sale at one o'clock.

January 20.—Real estate of Daniel Horner, decd, in Potter township. See adv. in another column.

February 1.—Wm. P. Rishell, 2½ miles southwest of Spring Mills, 3 head horses, 4 cows, 4 head young cattle, farm implements, household furniture, etc. Sale at 1 o'clock.

March 20.—E. M. Huyett, 2 miles south of Linden Hall, 12 head horses and mules, 40 head horn cattle, which consists of Alderneys, Jerseys, Durham stock and 12 yearling Bulls, which are thoroughbred short-horn stock, 40 head of sheep, 1 and 2 year old ewes, a complete and new line of farm implements, 20 head shoats and hogs, harness, and other articles.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	60
Rye	50
Corn	45
Oats new	30
Barley	45
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	22
Eggs	19
Lard	9
Shoulders	12
Ham	14
Tallow	4
Potatoes	50
Sides	6

Our efforts this year will be to show a larger and more varied stock suitable for the season and at much lower prices than goods of like character can be bought elsewhere.

In Handkerchiefs from the one for the baby in silk to the one for the man, have been selected with great care. A Ladies' or Children's Initial Handkerchief at 5c. and 3 doz. lines of more expensive ones in nearly all letters.

In Aprons we have about 8 styles at 25c. each that are certainly beautiful. Some few at a lower price and others a little higher in embroideried goods.

Coats—a lot of Ladies' Cheviotts at $3.50 each A great bargain.

You must come to see us and you will not wonder that we are busy, when you see our elegant stock.

Garmans.